

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





LIBRARY  
RECEIVED  
★ FEB 19 1929 ★  
U.S. Department of Agriculture



# HILL'S EVERGREENS

FAMOUS OVER HALF A CENTURY

1929

*Founded 1855*



# Leading Varieties of Evergreens

Classified According to Habit of Growth

**W**E list below the leading varieties which we regularly grow. In every instance these varieties do not fall exactly into the different groups, but their habits of growth are more or less according to the group illustrated.

It must be understood that individual trees under varying conditions may grow entirely different than the sketch illustrates. We realize the limitations of this chart, but feel that it will nevertheless be found handy as a reference.

This list will be a help to anyone who desires to include in his plantings an assortment of shapes in evergreens which will give a complete range in habit of growth, which the present demand for evergreens requires.



Group 1

## Tall Growing Evergreens

### GROUP 1

|                            | PAGES |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Canada Hemlock.....        | 31    |
| Douglas Fir.....           | 33    |
| Concolor or White Fir..... | 32    |
| Black Hill Spruce.....     | 26    |
| White Spruce.....          | 25    |
| Norway Spruce.....         | 23    |
| Colorado Blue Spruce.....  | 24    |
| Austrian Pine.....         | 17    |
| White Pine.....            | 18    |
| Scotch Pine.....           | 22    |

## Medium Height Evergreens

### GROUP 2

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Chinese Juniper.....            | 15 |
| Redcedar.....                   | 12 |
| Silver Redcedar.....            | 13 |
| Spiny Greek Juniper.....        | 10 |
| Cannart Redcedar.....           | 14 |
| Goldtip Redcedar.....           | 14 |
| Schott Redcedar.....            | 14 |
| American Arborvitae.....        | 27 |
| Ware Arborvitae (Siberian)..... | 30 |
| Japanese Yew.....               | 35 |
| Douglas Golden Arborvitae.....  | 28 |



Group 2

## Narrow Pyramidal Evergreens

### GROUP 3

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Colorado Juniper.....               | 11 |
| Column Chinese Juniper (blue).....  | 15 |
| Column Chinese Juniper (green)..... | 15 |
| Hill Pyramidal Juniper.....         | 16 |
| Hill Dundee Juniper.....            | 16 |
| Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae.....      | 29 |
| Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae.....   | 28 |
| Hill Silver Juniper.....            | 11 |
| Swedish Juniper.....                | 16 |



Group 3

## Round or Globular Evergreens

### GROUP 4

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| Hill Mugho Pine.....     | 20 |
| Dwarf Japanese Yew.....  | 34 |
| Globe Arborvitae.....    | 28 |
| Woodward Arborvitae..... | 30 |

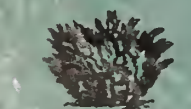


Group 4

## Half Erect Evergreens

### GROUP 5

|                               |    |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Von Ehron Juniper.....        | 16 |
| Pfitzer Juniper.....          | 7  |
| Savin Juniper.....            | 8  |
| Prostrate Juniper.....        | 9  |
| Golden Prostrate Juniper..... | 9  |
| Andorra Juniper.....          | 6  |
| Koster Redcedar.....          | 10 |



Group 5

## Creeping Evergreens

### GROUP 6

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Sargent Juniper.....       | 5 |
| Bar Harbor Juniper.....    | 6 |
| Japanese Juniper.....      | 5 |
| Tamarix Savin Juniper..... | 5 |
| Hill Waukegan Juniper..... | 6 |



Group 6

# Trees for Special Locations

The Right Tree for the Right Place

**T**HE ideal location for most evergreens is an open, sunny situation removed from city smoke, on well drained soil. When evergreens are planted under adverse conditions, such as shade, damp ground, or under conditions of the city, some attention ought to be paid to the selection of varieties.

It should not be concluded that the trees mentioned will grow *only* under the conditions named. For instance, trees that endure shade may likewise flourish in the sun, but are mentioned here only for their ability to succeed in the shade. It is also a curious fact that some trees which are valuable for their ability to grow in low, damp ground, will also prove satisfactory in high, dry situations.

## Evergreens That Endure City Atmosphere

In localities where there is a great deal of smoke and gas in the air, it is important that evergreens are selected that are able to resist these conditions. There are no evergreens that can be said to thrive vigorously under conditions mentioned, but the following trees seem to suffer less and prove more satisfactory than most others. Careful attention to planting and the use of good soil is important. Also, wash off foliage frequently with a garden hose.

|                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Japanese Yew       | Mugho Pine           |
| Dwarf Japanese Yew | Scotch Pine          |
| Austrian Pine      | Colorado Blue Spruce |

## Evergreens That Will Endure Hot, Dry Situations

The following trees are drought resistant because they are deep-rooted. Watering should be done, however, until the trees are established.

|               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Redcedar      | Pfitzer Juniper   |
| Scotch Pine   | Chinese Juniper   |
| Mugho Pine    | Prostrate Juniper |
| Savin Juniper | Japanese Juniper  |

## Evergreens That Endure A Shallow Soil

Plantings are sometimes necessary in locations where the soil is not deep, perhaps with rock not far under the surface. In such a location, the following trees are suggested:

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Norway Spruce       | Scotch Pine |
| American Arborvitae | Hemlock     |
| Redcedar            |             |

## Evergreens That Will Endure Severe Cold

In localities where the winter temperature reaches low extremes, the use of evergreens must be confined to the hardier sorts including the following:

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Black Hill Spruce    | Redcedar        |
| White Spruce         | Mugho Pine      |
| Colorado Blue Spruce | Pfitzer Juniper |

## Evergreens That Will Endure Shade

While most of the following varieties will grow even better in sunlight, they will also survive fairly well in shade.

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Japanese Yew       | Hemlock         |
| Dwarf Japanese Yew | Pfitzer Juniper |
| Prostrate Juniper  |                 |

## Evergreens for Terraces, Sandy Banks, or for Ground Covers

It is sometimes a problem in landscaping to cover a side hill, a steep terrace or even a level area where grass does not grow or where a low ground cover is desired. Among evergreens especially suitable for such work are the following:

|                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Japanese Spurge       | Andorra Juniper  |
| Tamarix Savin Juniper | Koster Redcedar  |
| Prostrate Juniper     | Japanese Juniper |
| Bar Harbor Juniper    | Sargent Juniper  |
| Waukegan Juniper      |                  |

## Evergreens for Use in Rock Gardens, Around Pools and Small Rockeries

### DWARF CREEPING VARIETIES

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Hill Waukegan Juniper | Bar Harbor Juniper |
| Japanese Juniper      | Sargent Juniper    |
| Tamarix Savin Juniper |                    |

### HALF ERECT EVERGREENS

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Pfitzer Juniper   | Golden Prostrate Juniper |
| Savin Juniper     | Andorra Juniper          |
| Prostrate Juniper | Koster Redcedar          |

One point about the use of evergreens in rock gardens cannot be over-emphasized. Planters should start with small-sized trees and keep continually trimming and pruning the trees so they will not grow too large.

MEMBERS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

# CATALOG

# HILL'S EVERGREENS

1929



HILL'S EVERGREENS GROW  
*Famous over half a century—Founded 1855*

D. HILL NURSERY CO.

*Evergreen Specialists*

LARGEST GROWERS IN AMERICA

DUNDEE, ILL.

*Copyright 1929 D. Hill Nursery Co.*

# LEARN TO DISTINGUISH EVERGREENS

Identification Made Easy with These Colored Pictures



Juniper ( $\frac{1}{2}$  natural size)

## JUNIPER

There are two distinct types of foliage among Junipers—one the needle type, which is composed of short, prickly needles, the other the whipcord type. The left hand branch is the "whipcord" foliage. Both sometimes occur in the same plant, and either one or the other type predominates in other plants. Berries of silver and blue color are borne on many trees.

## ARBORVITAE

In the Arborvitae there is no main stem, but all the extremities form a sort of coralline leaf, flat and fern-like which gradually concentrates and embraces itself into the stem. The branches are exquisitely fantastic. It is one of the most interesting processes of form in vegetation.



Arborvitae ( $\frac{1}{2}$  natural size)

## PINE

The needles of the Pine are long and narrow and borne in clusters, ranging from two to five or more needles in each bundle. In length of needles, the variation is considerable, ranging up to those of the Southern Pines to eighteen inches or more. In color they run from deep green to light green, some with bluish or pale green cast.



Pine ( $\frac{1}{2}$  natural size)



Spruce ( $\frac{1}{2}$  natural size)

## SPRUCE

Most of the Spruce have four-angled or four-sided leaves as compared to the Firs which have flat leaves. The Spruce, familiar to the planters in this country, all have shorter needles, as compared to the Pines. The needles are usually stiff and pointed, not soft and flexible as in the Firs. The leaves protrude from all sides of the stem, instead of the flat comb-like structure of Fir needles.

## YEW

If any evergreen could be termed "black-green," it is the Yew. It has the darkest color of any evergreen. The needles are thick, heavy, rounded on the ends, unusually shiny and waxy in appearance. They lie flat or comb-like on the stem. The needles are soft and flexible. They bear a close resemblance to the Hemlock. Where it is possible to find trees with berries, this serves as an unfailing means of identification. It produces its seeds in scarlet (or yellow), glutinous, cup-shaped berries, open at the top.



Yew ( $\frac{1}{2}$  natural size)



Fir ( $\frac{1}{2}$  natural size)

## FIR

The foliage of Fir trees is soft, flexible, and, like all species of evergreens, varies a great deal in the different varieties. In some sorts, the needles are arranged all around the stem, as in the Spruces shown below. Usually they are arranged flat, like a comb. In many Firs, the top side of the leaf is green and shiny, the underside incurved and often whitish or very bluish in color. In other varieties, such as the Concolor Fir shown here, the color is the same on the both sides of the leaves. They are usually very pungent.

## HEMLOCK

Needles are  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, light green above, whitish beneath. The cones are  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in length and are borne at end of twigs. The branches are long, slender and graceful, giving the tree an unusually artistic and beautiful appearance. The genus is closely related to both the Spruce and the Fir. The cones resemble the larch.



Hemlock ( $\frac{1}{2}$  natural size)

# HILL'S EVERGREENS

## Provide All Year Beauty for Your Home

**T**HE pictures and descriptions in this catalog will give you a working knowledge of the important hardy ornamental evergreens. Anyone can easily select the proper trees for any desired landscape effect. On inside front cover is a handy chart to assist you in making selections. Lists of trees for planting in special situations will be found on the same page.



### Evergreens for Winter Cheer

Evergreens are always impressive in winter. They give a note of cheer and warmth to the winter landscape. The influence of evergreens around the home gives a friendly aspect to our surroundings. If for no other reason, the winter effect alone makes evergreens worthwhile.

### Variety of Shapes in Evergreens

If your acquaintance with evergreens runs only to Christmas Tree Spruces or Firs—tall trees with drooping branches—you will find that there are dozens of other shapes and sizes to suit every need. There are trees of extremely columnar form—those that grow flat on the ground like a mat, others that grow in a semi-prostrate form. There is scarcely a shape or habit possessed by deciduous trees and shrubs which can not be duplicated by evergreens.

### Wide Range of Beautiful Colors

If you have known evergreens only as "green," you will be glad to learn that a great variety of colors can be had. Besides many shades of green, there are trees with golden, blue, gray, white, silver, yellow, and even plum colored shades, with variations of these hues. The colors change with the season—usually brighter in the Spring when the new growth is coming out.

### Difference in Texture in Evergreens

The foliage of evergreens offers a wide variety of effects to meet any landscape need. You may select trees with exquisite and delicate lacy foliage, or coarse, heavy needled trees. The pictures on page 2 will be useful in considering the texture of foliage.

### Uses for Evergreens in the Landscape

The use of dwarf and slow-growing forms make it possible to plant evergreens around suburban homes and on grounds of limited area. Evergreens are ideal for foundation planting. They also serve in border plantings along the boundaries of your property, or as small groups to define some particular feature of your grounds, as specimen trees grown for the sheer beauty of their exquisite form and color, as hedges, for planting in rock gardens, in evergreen gardens, on terraces or banks, for screens or for shelters.

### Evergreens Increase in Value

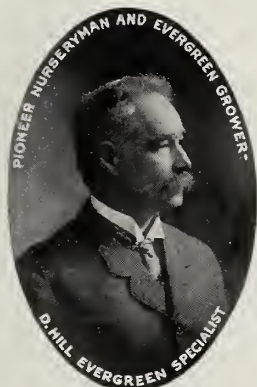
When you are making your planting, you are adding to the value of your home. It is a satisfaction to know that your planting of evergreens increases in value each year. At the same time it adds dignity and stability to the appearance of your home grounds and without question makes them more readily salable.

### Landscape Service

While we do not maintain a landscape department, or render the service of planting, we are in touch with leading nursery firms in all parts of the country and can direct you to a nursery or landscape architect in your vicinity who will be glad to supply you with HILL EVERGREENS.

### A Word About the Hill Nursery

Since 1855, the name "HILL" has been synonymous with high quality in evergreens. Here in Dundee under ideal conditions of soil and climate are over 600 acres of land devoted exclusively to the growing of high-class evergreen trees. No matter where you live, HILL EVERGREENS can be shipped to you safely.



### TO A TIMBERLINE TREE

*"High on a lonely mountain pass  
Facing alone all Nature's wrath,  
Twisted and torn by eternal storm,  
Brave with your bark and your branches worn,  
Rugged and rigid you stand alone,  
Rooted and anchored in frozen stone,  
Living for just a few days of sun,  
Holding your place 'till the fight is won;  
Crippled and bent by eternal blasts,  
Winning life's battle by holding fast  
To your place in the world as it was ordained.  
Timberline tree, I am so ashamed  
Of the fight I've made in the world of men;  
I go back to the valley to fight again."*

—CHARLES BOWMAN HUTCHINS,  
Whiff o' the West.



## The Lure of Creeping Evergreens

POPULAR interest in creeping evergreens is growing every day. As they become better known, new uses are continually being found. No extensive country estate is necessary to enjoy these miniature trees. Any small, vacant spot is sufficient to provide a home for a planting of creeping evergreens.

The pictures on pages 4, 5 and 6 offer suggestions for their use. As a border to taller evergreens, they add a finished appearance as shown in the picture at the right.

For covering a bank or terrace, they provide a beautiful carpet of green or blue foliage throughout the year.

In a rock garden or around a pool, creeping evergreens find their greatest usefulness in landscaping. They cling to and overhang the rocks in the most graceful manner.

There is a wide choice in shades of color, including hues of green, blue and plum color. In texture of foliage, there is plenty of variation to suit every need.

When used as a ground cover, always plant in groups of several trees, allowing 2 to 3 feet between plants. In this way a solid mat will soon develop which will completely cover the ground.

While all are strictly dwarf in habit, an occasional trimming will serve to keep them within bounds for years.



In Japan where the fine art of landscaping small areas has been most highly developed, dwarf evergreens have always been important objects in the landscape. We can learn much from the Japanese in the use of dwarf plants of all kinds, including evergreens.



Who has not stood in rapture in a woodland dell where the shadows lie so deep and where a babbling brook rests for a moment in a rock-edged pool, before it goes chattering on again? "But miles nor years, howe'er they intervene, from memory shall erase that fairest scene." The modern rock garden or pool or Japanese Garden, or whatever you may choose to make, satisfies the desire that most of us have for "a garden," a place to watch and develop and grow to love. There is no model for gardens. You must make it to please yourself.



This view of creeping junipers in the nursery gives an idea of the actual size and character of the trees offered in sizes of 10 to 12 inches and 1 to 1½ feet. The size on creeping evergreens is given for the diameter or spread of the branches, rather than the height of the tree.

Sargent Juniper

(Juniperus sargentii)

THIS is a sea-shore juniper discovered by Sargent in northern Japan, about 1892. It forms a prostrate mat, 8 to 10 feet across when fully developed, but, like all dwarf evergreens, may be kept smaller by trimming. It never reaches more than a few inches in height.

In order to produce an effect as shown in the picture below, a number of trees must be grown together. In fact, practically all plantings of creeping evergreens should have not less than three or four trees set quite close together so as to give a mat-like appearance. A distance of two to three feet apart is not too close.

This is a rare variety of distinct character, which will help to lift your evergreen planting out of the commonplace. It likes plenty of sun. Foliage is bright green, when first coming out, taking on a bluish cast as the season progresses. An extremely hardy type which will do well in poor soil.

|                    |     | EACH   | 10      |
|--------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 inches xx | B&B | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx    | B&B | 3.25   | 30.00   |



Sargent Juniper growing in the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.



This is a specimen of Japanese Juniper on our nursery grounds. It has a diameter of about 5 feet and it is 10 to 12 inches high.

Japanese Juniper

(Juniperus japonica)

This variety differs from the other creeping junipers in the texture of its foliage and in its color, which is a very decided bright grayish-blue. It has sharp, pointed leaves, which are marked on the upper surface by two fine, white lines.

It reaches 10 to 12 feet in diameter, but can be kept smaller by trimming. It never grows over 8 to 12 inches high. This tree does exceptionally well in a shady location, much better than some of the other creeping junipers. It also thrives in the sun. It is a fairly rapid grower and one which is exceptionally vigorous and robust.

|                  |     | EACH   | 10      |
|------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet xxx | B&B | \$3.25 | \$30.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx | B&B | 4.25   | 40.00   |

Tamarix Savin Juniper

(Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia)

The unusual feature of this variety is the fine texture of its foliage. It is named "tamarix" because of the resemblance which the foliage bears to a well-known shrub, the tamarix. In general formation, both in habit and size, it is similar to the other creeping forms, but is usually a somewhat smaller grower, reaching considerable less size. It is vigorous in habit and forms a compact, perfect mat of light green color, which it retains throughout the seasons.

Planters who prefer trees of a green color rather than blue shades will find this tree to their liking.

|                    |     | EACH   | 10      |
|--------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 inches xx | B&B | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx    | B&B | 3.25   | 30.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



A well established, single specimen of Tamarix Savin Juniper.



The contrasting color of the Andorra Juniper against a background of Silver Redcedar brings out the exquisite coloring of these remarkable trees in winter.

## Andorra Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa plumosa*)

AN OUTSTANDING NEW VARIETY

ONE of the finest evergreens recently introduced, brought out by Andorra Nurseries, Inc., Philadelphia. If you are seeking a good novelty of exceptional merit, your planting should include this tree. It was discovered, as a freak or sport, in a shipment of Prostrate Juniper seedlings received by the Andorra Nurseries about 20 years ago. It is a most satisfactory low-growing variety. It does not cling quite so closely to the ground as some of the other creeping forms. It lifts its branches about 18 inches off the ground, and for this reason, fills a somewhat different need in landscape work.

Its outstanding feature is the unusual color, which is well shown in the illustration at the left. As soon as the frost comes in the Fall, it changes to a rich, purple-bronze color. This is not the brownish winter color some evergreens develop but a real reddish-purple color, entirely distinct in this respect from all evergreens. During the spring and summer it is bright green. It is still rare and stocks are limited.

|                         |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-------------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 inches xx..... | B&B | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx.....    | B&B | 3.75   | 35.00   |

## Hill Waukegan Juniper

(*Juniperus horizontalis douglasi*)

This is one of our own introductions to which we have given especial attention for a number of years. Its unique point of merit is its color. It takes on a winter hue, as shown in the picture to the right. During the summer months, it is of a soft blue color.

Its foliage is composed almost entirely of the scale-like, or whipcord Juniper foliage. It is a contrast to the prickly, needle-shaped foliage of some of the other creepers.

Under usual conditions this tree does not make so dense a growth as some of the others, but density of growth is not always essential or desired.

|                         |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-------------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 inches xx..... | B&B | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx.....    | B&B | 3.75   | 35.00   |
| 1 to 1½ feet xxx.....   | B&B | 4.25   | 40.00   |
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx.....   | B&B | 4.75   | 45.00   |



A specimen of Hill Waukegan Juniper planted on a hillside.



Bar Harbor Juniper.

## Bar Harbor Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina horizontalis*)

The picture at the left is a photograph taken at the Arnold Arboretum, showing a style of planting which is seldom seen except in extensive grounds. This picture illustrates the color of the tree and general habit. It is, of course, also adapted to small areas, for use on terraces or in rockeries and in similar situations. As the name indicates, the native home of this variety is along the Coast of Maine, in the vicinity of Bar Harbor. Centuries of exposure to the rock-bound and wind-swept coast of Maine make this tree unusually rugged.

It has sturdiness, hardiness and the most beautiful greenish blue color, as if it held for its own the reflection of the ocean waves. This tree brought to your garden will bring with it some of the lure of its native home. A true creeper, resting close to the ground. American planters are indebted to the Arnold Arboretum for the introduction of this variety.

|                         |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-------------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 inches xx..... | B&B | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |
| 1 to 1½ feet xxx.....   | B&B | 3.75   | 35.00   |
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx.....   | B&B | 4.75   | 45.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Pfitzer Juniper

(Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana)

A FEW YEARS AGO this remarkable tree was almost unknown, yet it is today in the front rank of ornamental evergreen trees. It was originated in Pfitzer's Nursery near Berlin, Germany, and introduced to the trade by Ludwig Spaeth, famous German nurseryman and horticulturist. Our original trees were obtained direct from him.

Its great popularity is due to its ability to thrive in all parts of the country and under almost any conditions of soil or exposure. It is an important tree in the far South and also a perfect grower in the extremely cold sections of the country. It is one of the few evergreens that will stand considerable shade, making it of use on the north side of buildings where many varieties are not satisfactory.

The usual practice in growing this tree in nurseries is to allow the tree to form a low, broad, irregular form. By training the tree upward and staking it in the nursery, all of our trees assume a more upright habit, as shown in the colored picture. They thus serve more uses in landscape work.

An old specimen on our nursery grounds has a height of about 4 feet and a diameter of over 5 feet. The original tree in Pfitzer's Nursery is said to have reached about 12 feet in height and about the same diameter. By shearing, they can be kept as small as wanted and easily confined to close quarters.

There is some variation in color and texture of foliage. Some strains are bluish in color and fine in texture. We have developed a strain which is a deep green color with a grayish cast and having a strong, vigorous type of foliage.

The Pfitzer Juniper is a tree to which we give our highest endorsement.

|    |                      | EACH       | 10      |
|----|----------------------|------------|---------|
| 10 | to 12 inches xx..... | B&B \$2.25 | \$20.00 |
| 1  | to 1½ feet xx.....   | B&B 2.75   | 25.00   |
| 1½ | to 2 feet xx.....    | B&B 3.00   | 27.50   |
| 1½ | to 2 feet xxx.....   | B&B 4.75   | 45.00   |
| 2  | to 2½ feet xxx.....  | B&B 6.75   | 65.00   |
| 2½ | to 3 feet xxx.....   | B&B 8.25   | 80.00   |
| 3  | to 3½ feet xxx.....  | B&B 9.50   | 90.00   |
| 3½ | to 4 feet xxx.....   | B&B 11.50  | 110.00  |

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Pfitzer Juniper.

SUCCESS WITH EVERGREENS

Success with evergreens is certain to follow the observance of common sense rules. The first essential is to secure the best quality of trees from a reliable nursery. Plant carefully in reasonably good soil. Give the trees some attention after planting. Select trees suitable for the location you have to plant. If you will do these simple things, your evergreen plantings will be a success and a source of pleasure for many years.



For a novel hedge or low-spreading border planting the Pfitzer Juniper makes an unusual effect.

Soil Preparation

"Almost all evergreens thrive to best advantage in a fairly loose, well-drained soil. A few of them will grow in heavy clay soils, while some of the Junipers thrive in a sandy or gravelly soil. The general rule is that most evergreens will thrive under soil conditions which are suitable for other plants.

"An adequate supply of moisture, especially during the first and second year after planting, adequate drainage, and proper light and atmospheric exposure are, as a rule, more important than the texture or composition of the soil. A plant that survives the first season and makes a fair growth in the second season is usually safely established. However, evergreens, like most other plants, well repay all efforts in the way of additional care and cultivation."—Evergreens for the Small Place, by Rockwell. (Post Paid, \$1.15).



These are typical specimens of Pfitzer Junipers which have been staked up when small. They make a pleasing contrast to the spire-like pyramidal forms.



Savin Juniper in right foreground. Other trees in the group are Blue Spruce and Cannart Redcedar.



In the Hill Nursery, the Savin Juniper is a leading variety. More than 25,000 trees are available this year in the sizes shown below.

## Savin Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina*)

**A** LOW, many-branched shrub, usually growing not over 2 or 3 feet high, but sometimes reaching a larger size in old trees. Its branches are spreading, dense, thickly covered with branchlets and heavily clothed with short, tufted foliage.

It is a native tree in the lower Alps, also in the Pyrenees Mountains and in Greece.

The color is dark green at all seasons of the year.

Its berries are blackish-purple or dark violet in color, some smooth and shining, some glaucous or powdery, all of them small, round, or oval, about the size of small currants.

Planted 4 to 6 feet apart, it forms an excellent border to larger evergreens in the background. It is also desirable as a low tree in foundation groups and beds of evergreens in general. It does well in smoky atmospheres. Can be easily trimmed and kept small.

|    |                 |     | EACH   | 10      |
|----|-----------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 10 | to 12 inches xx | B&B | \$1.85 | \$17.50 |
| 1  | to 1½ feet xx   | B&B | 2.25   | 20.00   |
| 1  | to 1½ feet xxx  | B&B | 2.75   | 25.00   |
| 1½ | to 2 feet xxx   | B&B | 3.25   | 30.00   |
| 2  | to 2½ feet xxx  | B&B | 4.75   | 45.00   |

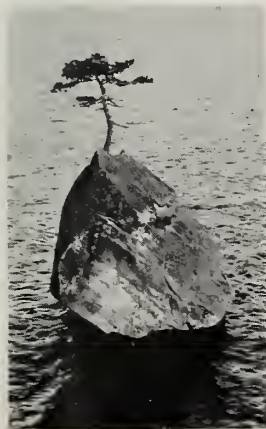
Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



A novel parkway planting, composed of Savin Juniper set about three feet apart.



Hillside planting of Prostrate Juniper—Golden Prostrate Juniper in foreground in Highland Park, Rochester, New York



On an island in Lake Superior is this mute evidence of the tenacity of Evergreens. Perched on a barren rock with barely enough soil to hold on, this pine tree continues to make a yearly growth.

Evergreens are found growing under the most adverse conditions, overhanging the rocks at the seashore or high on the timber-line where their very existence is a constant struggle with the elements.



Prostrate Juniper growing in Alabama.

## Prostrate Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa*)

FAST GROWING—DWARF

**T**HIS is a rather low-spreading plant, extending along the surface of the ground, often to a distance of 7 to 8 feet in every direction. The extremities of the branches are usually ascending, but rarely to a greater height than 3 feet. The leaves are sharp-pointed, gray-green, marked on the upper surface by broad white bands, light silvery beneath.

It is a very vigorous, many-stemmed tree, at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides fully exposed to the sun. It grows rapidly but may be kept small by trimming.

It grows native over a wide area in eastern and northern America and varies somewhat in its habit, according to the locality. We obtain our seed from Wisconsin as we find this produces the best type. Planted 3 to 4 feet apart in a massed border, it forms an excellent frontage to a group of larger conifers.

The berries are globular, smooth, shining, and dark purple in color, "azure studded." They mature at the end of the third year, when they are used for medicinal purposes and manufacturing of spirits. Evidence of this latter fact is contained in these lines of Tennyson:

*The Birch Tree swang her fragrant hair;  
The Bramble cast her berry;  
The gin within the Juniper  
Began to make him merry.*

|                      |     | EACH   | 10      |
|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet xx..... | B&B | \$2.25 | \$20.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet xx..... | B&B | 3.75   | 35.00   |
| 2 to 2½ feet xx..... | B&B | 4.75   | 45.00   |
| 2½ to 3 feet xx..... | B&B | 5.75   | 55.00   |

## Golden Prostrate Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa aurea*)

The golden form is very similar in habit to the green variety; the foliage, however, is a brilliant golden color, brightest in the spring and darkening during the year.

|                         |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-------------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 inches xx..... | B&B | \$3.75 | \$35.00 |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx.....    | B&B | 4.25   | 40.00   |

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

### CULTIVATION

It is a good plan to keep the soil around Evergreens well cultivated. Allow a ring of soil as wide as the spread of branches and keep this free from grass and weeds. This also makes a neat appearance and gives a finished touch to your planting. Keep the soil cultivated with a hoe or rake so as to make a dust mulch. This also conserves moisture.



## Meyer Juniper

(*Juniperus squamata meyeri*)

### A NEW NOVELTY OF UNUSUAL MERIT

**T**HE late Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, found this tree in China. The original trees were distributed by the United States Government. It has also been called "Fish-back Juniper."

It has a most unusual color and habit. The leaves are plump, pointed and prickly, and of bright, shining blue color. The foliage appears of different colors when viewed from various angles. There are distinct tones of green, white and pinkish-red, making it the most striking in color of any evergreens. It grows in an irregular form, some trees being more of a low-spreading habit than the picture shown.

It makes an ideal planting for the rockery or around a pool. It never fails to attract attention and will prove a source of great interest in your evergreen plantings.

Only a few trees are now available, as it is grown from a graft and nurserymen have difficulty in building up a stock.

|                         |      |        |
|-------------------------|------|--------|
|                         | EACH | 10     |
| 10 to 12 inches xx..... | B&B  | \$4.00 |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B & B signifies balled and burlapped.



Spiny Greek Juniper in the nursery.



## Koster Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana kosteri*)

This interesting variety, which is recognized as a type of *Juniperus virginiana*, closely resembles, in outward appearance at least, the *Juniperus chinensis* varieties, especially the *Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*.

The habit is semi-dwarf, naturally spreading foliage of a decidedly out of the ordinary color. The term "marine blue" may not actually fit the tree, but it has a color of foliage of a refreshing bluish green shade. The branches are erect and spreading, gracefully arching stems from 2 to 3 feet tall.

This variety is one highly praised by the Arnold Arboretum for its fine behavior in the eastern states.

An unusually handsome plant which will prove useful for margins of beds and for rockeries.

|                      |      |                |
|----------------------|------|----------------|
|                      | EACH | 10             |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx..... | B&B  | \$2.75 \$25.00 |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B & B signifies balled and burlapped.



## Spiny Greek Juniper

(*Juniperus excelsa stricta*)

This beautiful variety forms a tall, dense, narrow, conical head, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp terminal point, and is of a fine glaucous color.

The growth is slow so that the tree is well adapted for foundation plantings, rock gardens, or other situations where small or dwarf trees are required.

|                         |      |                |
|-------------------------|------|----------------|
|                         | EACH | 10             |
| 10 to 12 inches xx..... | B&B  | \$2.25 \$20.00 |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx.....    | B&B  | 3.25 30.00     |



Among all the landscape material used for foundation plantings, evergreens reign supreme. Height, color, form and adaptability sum up the obvious points, but the real value lies in the joy that the possession of good evergreens gives to the owner. In this planting are Pfitzer Juniper, Hill Mugho Pine, Hill Silver Juniper and various Arborvitae.

HOW strange it is that out of these barren hills can spring trees of such beauty. In surroundings such as these unfruitful, rocky cliffs and ravines in the bad lands of the Black Hills of South Dakota is the home of the magnificent Silver Juniper. It is called Colorado Juniper because its range extends into Colorado and other western states. But in the Black Hills, trees of the most striking beauty are found. In these hills we have found occasional trees of unusual merit which we have propagated and are now growing. Eight distinct types are now being grown.

In the fall months the berries begin to appear, some of them clear sky-blue, others darker, and silver colored. The berries, 1/8 inch in diameter, are borne abundantly and are very attractive to the song-birds.



Colorado Juniper  
(Juniperus scopulorum)

This is the seedling form which produces a variation in habit and color. The color ranges from green to light blue, most trees having a silvery-blue color. The color is more pronounced during hot dry weather.

The Colorado Juniper is narrow, compact and symmetrical. It has one single stem, in contrast to some varieties of Junipers with several stems. This makes it safe from heavy snows and wind. The inner foliage remains a good, healthy color through the tree.

The Colorado Juniper can be used anywhere that Junipers are needed in landscaping. In foundation planting, border, groups, masses or individually, it can be planted with good taste. Its narrow habit of growth also makes it desirable in formal plantings or wherever a narrow Evergreen is needed.

|                 |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-----------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet xxx | B&B | \$4.75 | \$45.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet xxx | B&B | 5.75   | 55.00   |

Silver Hill Juniper  
(Juniperus scopulorum Hilli)

This is a selected form of striking light blue foliage. It is the whitest blue Juniper obtainable. The silvery foliage is magnificent as it sparkles in the sun. The color is brightest in the summer months but it is attractive at all seasons.

|                    |     | EACH   | 10      |
|--------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1 1/2 feet xx | B&B | \$3.25 | \$30.00 |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

North Star Juniper  
(Juniperus scopulorum Hilli)

Not all forms of the Colorado Juniper are blue. This tree resembles the silver forms in habit, but its color is light green. The foliage is fine in texture and they make most unusual shapely trees.

|               |     | EACH   | 10    |
|---------------|-----|--------|-------|
| 1 1/2 to 2 xx | B&B | \$4.50 | ..... |
| 2 to 3 xxx    | B&B | 6.00   | ..... |



Hill Silver Juniper (Juniperus scopulorum hilli)



Redcedar used at a gateway.

## Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana*)

THE Redcedar is America's best advertised evergreen. Nature planted it over almost all the North American continent. From the land of snow and ice, down through to the far South, it is found in one form or another—tall and narrow trees, low and bushy trees, and all intermediate shapes and found in various localities. The type shown in this picture is the narrow, compact, pyramidal type.

As winter comes on, the tips of the new foliage present a pinkish appearance and make a very beautiful picture. The early spring color is very bright green, gradually darkening during the summer.

Redcedar often grows naturally in gravelly hill-sides, and is excellent for planting in poor, sandy soils. It is not a fast grower as compared with some of the Pines and Spruces, but makes, under favorable conditions, an annual growth of about eight inches.

It is interesting to note that from this tree various other varieties of Junipers are produced by grafting, including *Juniperus glauca*, *J. Canmartii*, *J. Schottii*, and *J. elegantissima*, mentioned in the following pages.

The wood of Redcedar is an important commercial product. It is especially noted for its ability to resist the effects of moisture. It is also notable for its fragrance, which helps to prevent the attacks of moths and, in consequence, it is much used for closets and chests.

In season the tree bears bright blue and silvery berries containing the seeds which require, under natural conditions, two or three years to germinate. The berries are a great attraction to birds.

Redcedar can be trimmed into any shape or size, which makes it desirable for hedges and situations requiring trees that will remain small.

|         |                    | EACH   | 10      |
|---------|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 | feet xx . . . B&B  | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |
| 2 to 2½ | feet xx . . . B&B  | 3.65   | 35.00   |
| 2 to 3  | feet xxx . . . B&B | 5.25   | 50.00   |
| 3 to 4  | feet xxx . . . B&B | 6.75   | 65.00   |
| 4 to 5  | feet xxx . . . B&B | 9.00   | 85.00   |
| 5 to 6  | feet xxx . . . B&B | 12.00  | .....   |
| 6 to 7  | feet xxx . . . B&B | 16.00  | .....   |

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Redcedars are appropriate for the taller trees used in foundations, entrances and corners of the house. When they have a good sunny location they are fast growers and will quickly make a good showing.

As a lawn tree, they provide an interesting contrast to the usual forms of trees.





A typical specimen of Silver Redcedar as it comes from the nursery.

Silver Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana glauca*)

THE most popular variety of Redcedar is the Silver Redcedar. The glaucous blue color, especially attractive during the spring growing season makes it very desirable, adding color contrast for landscape work. The growth is quite rapid, the long, slender branchlets producing a graceful effect.

Different methods of trimming produce trees decidedly different in appearance. In the Hill Nursery, we trim the trees quite severely during the early stages of growth, thereby stiffening the branches and making the trees compact and uniform. Some planters prefer the more open growth, but in either case it fits in remarkably well in groups of other varieties. The ultimate size is 15 to 20 feet, although it may be maintained at much smaller size by trimming.

Silver Redcedar thrives over a wide range of territory. It makes an excellent tree in the south, and thrives wonderfully well in the vicinity of New Orleans. In colder climates, as far north as Minneapolis, it forms an important item in the list of hardy evergreens.

|    |                       | EACH   | 10      |
|----|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| 1  | to 1½ feet xx.....B&B | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |
| 1½ | to 2 feet xx.....B&B  | 3.00   | 27.50   |
| 3  | to 4 feet xxx.....B&B | 9.00   | 85.00   |
| 4  | to 5 feet xxx.....B&B | 11.00  | .....   |
| 5  | to 6 feet xxx.....B&B | 15.00  | .....   |

Five of same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



A closely clipped specimen of Silver Redcedar.



From left to right—Goldtip Redcedar, Schott Redcedar, Cannart Redcedar.

## Schott Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana schotti*)

A PYRAMIDAL variety differing from its mother plant, the Redcedar, principally in its light yellowish-green color. It does not change color in winter but keeps its bright green foliage throughout the year. The growth is compact and symmetrical and it stands trimming well. Reaches 15 to 20 feet.

|                 |     | EACH    | 10    |
|-----------------|-----|---------|-------|
| 4 to 5 feet xxx | B&B | \$11.00 | ..... |
| 5 to 6 feet xxx | B&B | 15.00   | ..... |

## Cannart Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana Cannarti*)

This is a pyramidal, compact grower of medium size, reaching 15 to 20 feet. With only a few moments' trimming each spring, it can be kept at any size wanted. It has rich green, heavily tufted foliage. Some trees bear blue and silver berries, which adhere late in autumn and are greatly enjoyed by birds.

|                 |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-----------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet xx | B&B | \$2.75 | \$26.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet xxx | B&B | 9.00   | \$5.00  |
| 4 to 5 feet xxx | B&B | 11.00  | .....   |

## Goldtip Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana elegantissima*)

Goldtip Redcedar never fails to bring forth an exclamation of delight from anyone who views it for the first time. It comes out in spring with rich cream colored tips which gradually darken during the summer and fall until it becomes almost the color of old gold.

It eventually reaches 10 to 15 feet. The branches have a slightly drooping tendency, with soft and long foliage.

When small it forms a rather irregular spreading tree, but has a tendency to gradually take on a pyramidal habit. It deserves a place among the more choice and rare varieties for the finer landscape plantings.

|                 |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-----------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet xx | B&B | \$4.75 | \$45.00 |

Five of same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



A winter's drive through Highland Park in Rochester, New York, is no less interesting than the same road in summer. It is winter that makes us appreciate evergreens. When other trees have lost their leaves and stand shivering in the cold and snow, the warm green colors of the evergreens give cheer and color to the winter landscape.



Of all the trees which China has contributed to our use here in America, the Chinese Juniper is one of the most important. It is the mother plant of a number of important ornamental varieties, including the Pfitzer Juniper. This picture, furnished us through the courtesy of Professor Ernest Wilson, shows a specimen growing in its native Chinese soil.



Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Chinese Juniper

## Chinese Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis*)

Only recently is the true merit of this tree being realized and its popularity greatly increased. As shown in the picture, there is considerable variation in the outline of the tree among different specimens. The majority of the

trees run broader and bushier, like the larger specimen in the picture.

A description of the actual growing habit would not apply, of course, to every plant. As a general rule, plants run about 15 to 20 feet in height, with a diameter of three feet. The leaves are lance-shaped, sharp, pointed, channelled on the upper side and convex below, sometimes very glaucous or bright green, while some of the needles have very short, scale-like formations, common in Junipers.

It bears both juvenile and adult foliage, having both masculine and feminine forms, some of which have been separated, named and reproduced by grafting. The berries are small, about the size of currants, of glaucous, violet-brown color when ripe.

A feature which makes this tree so much desired is its extremely robust nature and the ease with which it can be transplanted. It does well in the extreme southern part of the country as well as in the colder northern states.

It is comparatively rapid in growth, growing 8 to 12 inches a year when established.

|    |                      | EACH       | 10      |
|----|----------------------|------------|---------|
| 10 | to 12 inches xx..... | B&B \$1.65 | \$15.00 |
| 1  | to 1½ feet xx.....   | B&B 2.35   | 22.50   |
| 1½ | to 2 feet xx.....    | B&B 3.00   | 27.50   |

## Column Chinese Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*)

THIS extremely narrow, columnar tree was first discovered in China by the late Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The tree in this picture is one growing in governmental grounds near Washington D. C. It shows the true character of the tree when it reaches full development. Small plants, when received from the nursery, do not have so narrow a form, but develop the narrow shape as they grow older.

There are two distinct forms of this tree, one having green foliage, the other, blue foliage. The illustration below shows the blue type.

This tree reaches, approximately, 20 feet in height when fully grown. It is a tree which is in demand to fill certain needs in landscape work, such as formal plantings, sentinels or accent trees. It will do well in almost any situation except in a too shady location or damp ground.

| BLUE FORM  |                    |     | EACH   | 10      |
|------------|--------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1          | to 1½ feet xx..... | B&B | \$3.25 | \$30.00 |
| 1½         | to 2 feet xx.....  | B&B | 4.25   | 40.00   |
| 2½         | to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B | 8.25   | 80.00   |
| 3          | to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B | 10.00  | 95.00   |
| GREEN FORM |                    |     |        |         |
| 2½         | to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B | 8.25   | 80.00   |
| 3          | to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B | 10.00  | 95.00   |



Column Chinese Juniper

## Hill Dundee Juniper

(*Juniperus virginiana pyramidaformia hilli*)

**D**URING the process of growing millions of evergreens in a large evergreen nursery, many variations in trees are found. Never a season goes by but one or more trees of some outstanding characteristic are observed. Some of these trees are found to revert to their original type, others develop undesirable features, but once in a great while a tree of true merit is found. Such is the Dundee Juniper. The original tree was noticed in the nursery row because of its most unusual winter color. This tree was transplanted to our trial grounds and watched for several seasons. A few grafts were made and were planted in the nursery. Gradually a few trees were grown and from this small beginning, a new variety was born.

The summer color of this tree is grayish-green, the winter color a plum color as shown in the color plate. The original trees are now about 12 feet in height and give evidence of making but little more growth.

The nursery view below gives an idea of the uniform habit and symmetrical form.

Many nurserymen and others who have observed this remarkable tree have pronounced it an outstanding new sort well worthy of being christened a new variety.

|                      |     |        |         |
|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|
|                      |     | EACH   | 10      |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx..... | B&B | \$4.25 | \$40.00 |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



## Hill Pyramidal Juniper

(*Junip. virg. pyramidalis*)

Another new Hill introduction which has found great favor. It has an extremely pyramidal habit, with dark green needles. This has been on the market for only a few seasons, each year's supply being quickly sold out. A rapid grower, developing an extremely columnar form.

|                   |     |        |
|-------------------|-----|--------|
|                   |     | EACH   |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx.. | B&B | \$3.25 |



Hill Dundee Juniper

## Swedish Juniper

(*Juniperus communis suecica*)

An old favorite variety of extremely columnar form, having grayish-green, prickly needles. A most compact grower, reaching, eventually, 10 to 12 feet, with a diameter at the base of only 12 to 15 inches. A good tree for formal uses. Can be kept small by trimming.

|                         |     |        |         |
|-------------------------|-----|--------|---------|
|                         |     | EACH   | 10      |
| 10 to 12 inches xx..... | B&B | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx.....    | B&B | 2.25   | 20.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Hill Dundee Juniper in nursery row

## Von Ehron Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina von ehron*)

An interesting and rare variety very seldom seen in nurseries. It has a very compact, pretty, low form, bearing both juvenile and adult foliage. Branches are upright and wide-spreading. Has a tendency to make very irregular growth so that it is very picturesque and thus especially suited for Japanese Gardens and rockeries.

|                      |     |        |         |
|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|
|                      |     | EACH   | 10      |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx..... | B&B | \$3.25 | \$30.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet xx..... | B&B | 4.25   | 40.00   |



Von Ehron Juniper



Swedish Junipers used as a border



Austrian Pine make an ideal specimen lawn tree.



Austrian Pine 1 1/2 to 2 feet. Good, strong, thrifty trees like this will quickly develop into sizable trees.

Austrian Pine  
(Pinus nigra)

THE leaves are two in a sheath, straight and slender, from 4 to 5 inches long, and of such a deep rich green color that it is known in some parts of the world as the "Black Pine." No tree shows such remarkable resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Coal gas and smoky atmospheres have no effect on its growth. It is a tree equally satisfactory for seashore planting and for the inland country.

In old trees planted in the open, the diameter of the branch-spread often nearly equals the height of the tree, but in the native forests of Austria and other parts of Europe it makes a tall tree often over 100 feet high. Annual growth has been observed to be, under favorable conditions, from 12 to 18 inches or more.

Sixty years ago Josiah Hoopes in his "Book of Evergreens" makes this reference to the qualities of Austrian Pine and the record of over half a century bears out his observations. "We desire to advocate the Austrian Pine for planting wherever a strong, hardy evergreen is desired. In groups or for avenues in particular situations, it is one of the most desirable trees at our command."

|       |                   | EACH       | 10      |
|-------|-------------------|------------|---------|
| 1     | to 1 1/2 feet xx  | B&B \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 1 1/2 | to 2 feet xx      | B&B 2.75   | 25.00   |
| 2     | to 2 1/2 feet xxx | B&B 4.25   | 40.00   |
| 2 1/2 | to 3 feet xxx     | B&B 5.25   | 50.00   |

Five of the same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



When evergreens are selected with no thought of their future development or trimming is entirely neglected, the results are as shown in this picture. For foundation planting select dwarf or medium sized trees and keep them within bounds by occasional trimming.



As a screen or windbreak, the thick, heavy branches of the Austrian Pine make it a most satisfactory tree.



White Pine



As a screen or shelter, White Pine is most satisfactory. Its branches lie close to the ground, and grow rapidly.

## White Pine

(*Pinus strobus*)

*What is the secret the pine trees know,  
That keeps them whispering soft and low?  
All day long in the breezes swaying,  
What can it be they are always saying?*

**T**HE White Pine is the largest of all conifers native to the eastern part of the United States. The crowns of mature White Pines in mixed forests conspicuously overtop the surrounding hardwoods.

It readily adapts itself to both dry and moist soils, for it is found on the poorest and driest sand, and on steep, rocky slopes, and also on moist, clay flats and river bottoms. White Pine can endure considerable shade for a number of years, but as it becomes older it requires more and more light for its development.

It grows rapidly (each season's growth is plainly noticeable, as shown in this picture) and has long, flexible needles, whitish beneath. On account of its fast growth and subsequent immense size, it makes a wonderful tree for tall backgrounds, shelter from winds and for tall screens. Please note that Hill's White Pines

are several times transplanted. This produces a better top-growth as well as an abundance of roots.

|                      |     | EACH   | 10      |
|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet xx..... | B&B | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet xx.....  | B&B | 3.25   | 30.00   |
| 2 to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B | 4.25   | 40.00   |
| 3 to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B | 5.50   | 50.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

## CALL OF THE PINES

By JOHN D. CLINTON

I would be true  
As a pine that stands in winter  
Weighted with snow  
And swayed by north wind, keen  
Yet standing on through storm  
Or blackest night time  
Upheld by roots  
So strong and yet, unseen.

When—where I stand  
Seems poor and loose and sandy;  
When, for my song,  
I'd substitute a whine;  
When, loaded down with tears  
Or toil, I waver—  
Come, Wind of God,  
And play upon a pine.



## THE ETERNAL PINE

The centuries came, the centuries went,  
Harsh despots ruled and brave men fought,  
Kingdoms were born and kingdoms spent,  
Knowledge and truth great sages sought,  
Through all the rack of human strife,  
The storm-king's blast or lightning's flame,  
'Mid evil, good; throughout my life  
Serene I stood, whatever came.



In this group are tall-growing sorts in assortment. Concolor Fir, Blue Spruce and Pines are grouped together, but rather too closely for a permanent planting



Japanese Table Pine

## Japanese Table Pine

(*Pinus tanyosha globosa*)

### INTERESTING DWARF FORM

**D**WARF forms among the Pines are not numerous. This one is especially valuable because of its unique habit, entirely distinct from other evergreens. It grows on a short, stout trunk, branching out evenly in numerous branches, forming a flat, table-like top.

It has an attractive light green color with characteristic long, slim needles, soft and flexible. Our original trees were imported some years ago from Japan. It is reproduced by grafting.

For use in rockeries or among dwarf evergreens, it has a peculiar style of its own. An uncommon variety which will appeal to lovers of new and interesting subjects in their plantings.

Old trees develop a spread of three to four feet, but it remains only about two feet in height at the most.

|                      |     | EACH   | 10      |
|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 foot xx.....       | B&B | \$3 25 | \$30.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet xx..... | B&B | 10.00  | .....   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

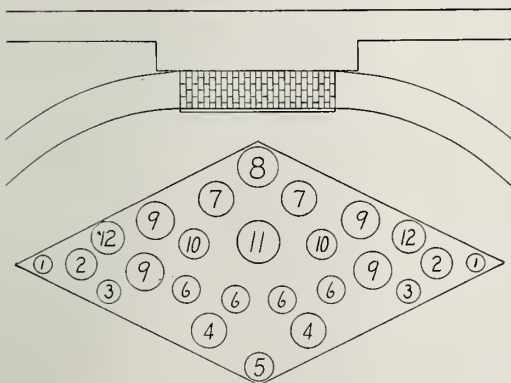
## Hardiness and What it Means

We hear a great deal of talk about "hardiness," so it is well to know exactly what is meant by the term. By hardiness is usually meant the ability of a plant to withstand freezing temperature. There are, however, various degrees of hardiness.

A specimen of an evergreen might prove hardy in Illinois and fail to be hardy in Minnesota, so the term is more or less relative, having little meaning unless applied to specific localities.

Hardiness has nothing to do with the vigorous or robust growing habits of the tree or plant. A strong, thrifty grower in one locality may be of no use at all in colder sections.

In judging the hardiness of evergreens, it is well to remember that the use of more tender trees may be greatly extended in some localities of severe winters by proper judgment in planting location. Trees which cannot survive exposure in an open, wind-swept planting, may do well enough when planted in an out-of-the-way place, protected from late winter sun and severe sweeping winds. In fact, there are few trees, either among evergreens or other sorts, where some attention must not be given to the location of the planting.



### Suggestion for an Entrance Planting

(Key for Planting at right)

- (1) 2 Woodward Globe Arborvitae
- (2) 2 Douglas Golden Arborvitae
- (3) 2 Hill Mugho Pine
- (4) 2 Hill Waukegan Juniper
- (5) 1 Berckman Golden Arborvitae
- (6) 4 Cannart Redcedar
- (7) 2 Black Hill Spruce
- (8) 1 Redcedar
- (9) 4 Pfizer Juniper
- (10) 2 Japanese Yew
- (11) 1 Schott Redcedar
- (12) 2 American Arborvitae





Mugho Pine is an ideal tree for planting along the border of drives as it does not obstruct the view.



A novel arrangement for your entrance walk. Mugho Pine kept trimmed low.

*The Leading D*

**HILL MU**

*Genuine Tru*

**T**HE old definition "Short and stout and round-about," fits the Hill Mugho Pine. The growth is dense and the plants are thickly covered with heavy, dark green needles. The various pictures on this page will give a good idea of some of the various uses to which this tree may be put and the different habits it assumes under various planting conditions.

Hill Mugho Pine is grown from a selected strain of seed which produces the true, many-stemmed, low-branched, dwarf type. In a very limited locality in the mountains of central Europe the seed of this true type is gathered. It is a mountain plant which grows high up on the mountain sides.

Evergreens on the higher mountains and in cold countries have, naturally, a harder fight for existence, and, in common with other species, become dwarfed. The more inhospitable and windswept the locality, the smaller the trees become, until, at length, one gets a prostrate shrub. At the outposts of vegetation, high up on the mountain sides, we find hardy, persistent evergreens, buffeted by the mountain blizzards and snows. In such rugged surroundings is the native home of Hill Mugho Pine.

Through the most vigilant efforts, each year, when a crop of seeds is available, we obtain seeds direct from this source, although it costs eight to ten times more than that of the usual type. Other forms of mountain Pines are found elsewhere, but, as far as is known, no other locality produces a type like the Hill Mugho Pine.

It never grows over 4 to 5 feet tall, but spreads out 6, 8 or more feet in diameter when full grown. By annual shearing it can be kept as small as desired; in fact, the trees shown in the bed planting on



HILL'S MUGHO PINE IN BED PLANTING



HILL'S

Dwarf Evergreen

MUGHO PINE

Dwarf Type

this page were kept for several years at a height of not more than 8 inches and 3 feet in diameter. It does not have one main stem or trunk, but numerous stems which branch out close to the ground, spreading horizontally and then turning upward in even, regular growth. The color is deep green in summer and winter. It is free from insects or pests of any kind, and will grow in almost any location.

Hill Mugho Pine is a tree which is fairly tolerant of shade and it will grow on the north side or the shady side of a building quite successfully. It is without question the outstanding dwarf evergreen tree for all-round uses.

|                     |     | EACH   | 10      |
|---------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 8 to 10 inches xx   | B&B | \$1.65 | \$15.00 |
| 10 to 12 inches xx  | B&B | 2.25   | 20.00   |
| 12 to 18 inches xxx | B&B | 3.25   | 30.00   |
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx    | B&B | 4.75   | 45.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Evergreens Increase in Value

When you are making your planting, you are adding to the value of your home. It is a satisfaction to know that your planting of evergreens increases in value each year. At the same time it adds dignity and stability to the appearance of your home grounds and without question makes them more readily salable, and at a higher value.



In the Hill Nursery the Mugho Pine is the leading dwarf evergreen. Trees are produced in immense quantities. They are strong, thrifty growers, as shown in this picture.



A specimen of Mugho Pine dug with ball of earth and tied with burlap ready to ship to you.



Mugho Pine growing in Minneapolis in a foundation planting. These have been allowed to grow more upright without much trimming.



MUGHO PINE



This little doorway planting contains 3 Mugho Pines, 3 Prostrate Junipers, 3 Silver Redcedars and 3 Pyramidal Arborvitae. All varieties are selected for the purpose.



Scotch Pine is a dependable tree for poor soil, where it will thrive in spite of soil conditions. It will also grow equally well in a better location.

## Scotch Pine

(*Pinus sylvestris*)

**T**HIS well-known tree, though tall, seldom grows straight, and the branches shoot out rather obliquely. The bark is rough and cracked, and the leaves are short, pungent, concave on the upper surface, convex on the under, and of a pale green color.

This is the common Pine in Europe where it has been a valuable tree for timber and ornament for centuries. It is familiarly known in Scotland as "Scot's Fir."

The rapidity of growth, great hardiness and the facility with which it may be grown on almost all soils, has rendered this tree a great favorite. However, it prefers a cool, gravelly subsoil that is well drained and will then form a handsome tree. It always inclines more to the picturesque than to the beautiful.

We obtain our seed from Sweden where the best form grows exactly suited to American conditions. Years of testing have shown that seed from other sources is likely to be inferior, and the trees unsatisfactory.

|                 |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-----------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet xx | B&B | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet xxx | B&B | 2.50   | 22.50   |
| 3 to 4 feet xxx | B&B | 2.75   | 25.00   |

Five of the same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

### THE PINES

No refrain

Is sweeter than the night-wind's lay among  
The fragrant pines, no choir's swelling voice  
Is deeper, more exalting than the song  
Of roaring surf, or distant thunder's noise,  
Heard in the forest evergreen—while long  
And loud in primal tones they do rejoice.

—LESLIE BURROUGHS

Hill "Quality Evergreens" are the best obtainable. They are the accepted standard. Our enormous yearly output, together with the perfection of an organization trained to but one object—the cultivation of evergreens—enables us to make our prices the lowest obtainable for satisfactory Evergreen trees.



This rock garden was installed by the Hill Nursery Company at the Chicago Garden and Flower Show in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, March, 1928. Mr. T. R. Otsuka, Japanese landscape architect associated with the Hill Nursery, designed and constructed the garden, including the Tea House.



Specimen of Norway Spruce.

## Norway Spruce

(*Picea excelsa*)

OVER large sections of America the term "evergreen" is almost synonymous with Norway Spruce. A few years ago Norway Spruce was probably the most widely used evergreen. Even at the present time it is doubtful if any evergreen is produced and sold in such quantities as Norway Spruce. The tendency to plant it seems to be lessening a little nowadays. Not because it is any less a beautiful or desirable tree, or has not stood the test of climate, but now more varieties of evergreens are available from nurseries and it is only human nature to want to get away from varieties that are "common."

Norway Spruce is the common native Spruce of Europe and is found in Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, France and elsewhere. This wide range of seed supply accounts for the behavior of the tree in this country. It is essential that seed come from the most desirable sources to insure satisfactory results in America.

The high esteem in which this tree has always been held is expressed in these words of Hoopes, "In a comparison of the Norway Spruce with our native species, we must confess to having not one that will compare with this invaluable tree for every purpose. Its great hardiness enables it to withstand the utmost rigors of every portion of our country, and the ease with which it adapts itself to almost every soil stamps it as superior in that respect."

The sharp, pointed leaves are an inch or less in length and dark green in color. The general habit is tall, with regularly branched layers or whorls of branches. It branches close to the ground and makes a slightly sweeping or drooping appearance. The growth is rapid; under favorable conditions, it will grow one to two feet each season.

|    |                    | EACH       | 10      |
|----|--------------------|------------|---------|
| 1  | to 1½ feet xx..... | B&B \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 1½ | to 2 feet xx.....  | B&B 1.50   | 12.50   |

Five of same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Where space permits, there is no planting more beautiful than stately Spruce trees.

## COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

### A TRIUMPH IN EVERGREEN GROWING



Blue Spruce grown at the Hill Nursery are all staked and tied when young to develop shapely trees with a straight leader.

### Colorado Blue Spruce

(*Picea pungens glauca*)

OTHER trees there are of almost every imaginable form and color, but here is truly the culmination of Nature's highest effort to produce the beautiful. Picture in your mind a perfectly shaped tree with an abundance of heavy foliage of a rich, glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous tree.

The glory of the Blue Spruce is its foliage, which is an intense steel-blue. It has created a sensation throughout the United States and Europe, and is indeed a triumph in evergreen-growing.

For a great many years we have been headquarters for Blue Spruces and always maintain a large and interesting stock. The rich blue color, a pronounced characteristic of all of these specimens, enhances the value of the Colorado Blue Spruce for single trees or for group plantings.

#### SELECTED BLUE SPECIMENS

|    |                     | EACH       | 10    |
|----|---------------------|------------|-------|
| 1  | to 1½ feet xx.....  | B&B \$3.00 | ..... |
| 2  | to 2½ feet xxx..... | B&B 10.00  | ..... |
| 2½ | to 3 feet xxx.....  | B&B 15.00  | ..... |
| 3  | to 3½ feet xxx..... | B&B 20.00  | ..... |

#### GREEN COLORADO SPRUCE

|    |                    |            |         |
|----|--------------------|------------|---------|
| 1  | to 1½ feet xx..... | B&B \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 1½ | to 2 feet xxx..... | B&B 3.25   | 30.00   |
| 2½ | to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B 5.25   | 50.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

"What is the difference between Colorado Blue Spruce and Koster Blue Spruce?" customers often ask us. When seeds of Colorado Spruce are planted in the nursery, 75 per cent or more of the trees produced are green and the balance of various shades of blue. These blue trees are sold as Colorado Blue Spruce. Such trees make beautiful, symmetrical specimens, considered by many as superior to Koster Blue Spruce. All Koster Blue Spruce are grown from grafts (or from cuttings.) The color is usually steel blue, all trees being uniform in color. Write for prices if interested in Koster Blue Spruce.

"The Colorado Blue Spruce is the handsomest tree on the Rocky Mountain Trail. A fluffy, silver-tipped, flowing robe it wears. It hears the call and scold of squirrel and the echoes in the canyon. At its feet, the water ouzel sings and the chipmunk plays. By it the columbine blooms. Near by, in autumn, the white-limbed aspens shake their golden leaves. On its frosty top sits the haughty, handsome wit, the crested jay. A playground are its arms for child-like, cherry chickadees. The Silver Spruce is an evergreen poem of the wild and gets into one's heart like a hollyhock."

ENOS A. MILLS.





Young White Spruce in the nursery. All trees have a tendency to grow in a shapely, compact form.

|                 |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-----------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet xx | B&B | \$1 65 | \$15.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet xx | B&B | 2.00   | 18.00   |
| 2 to 3 feet xxx | B&B | 4.25   | 40.00   |
| 3 to 4 feet xxx | B&B | 6.25   | 60.00   |
| 4 to 5 feet xxx | B&B | 8.25   | 80.00   |

Do Evergreens Shed Their Needles?

Because they are always green, we are accustomed to think of evergreen trees as never losing their needles. All evergreens, however, shed their needles at some period.

Very often inquiries reach us during the early Fall months concerning Arborvitae which has turned brown. It is the habit of Arborvitae to shed part of its foliage during the early Fall months. Where the brown foliage appears on the Arborvitae due to this natural shedding process, the tree will recover itself and the brown foliage disappear within a short time.

We are glad to quote some remarks concerning the persistence of evergreen leaves from "Revision of Genus Pinus" by Dr. George Engelmann.

"The persistence of the leaves is very different in different species; in Pinus strobus (White Pine), and others they fall in the autumn of the 2nd year. More commonly they last to the end of the 3rd year; in some species, Pinus Banksiana (Jack Pine) they do not fall until they are four, five or six years old. In some varieties, I have seen them exist twelve to fourteen years."

From the above quotation it will be readily seen why there is often such a difference in the density of growth among certain varieties. White Pine usually is not a heavy foliated tree. It is one which also shows brown foliage dropping off in the Fall months.

American White Spruce

(Picea canadensis)

A NATIVE of the northern part of America, its range extending to the coasts of the Arctic Ocean, attaining heights from 25 to 50 feet. It is thoroughly hardy, free-growing, not particular about soil, but prefers moist to dry situations.

A compact and upright grower of great longevity. Trees over fifty years old remain well branched at bottom, retain their pyramidal form and annually make an upward growth. It will grow on a great variety of soils, bear crowding well, and also stand severe trimming. Being a native of cold climates, it grows most successfully when planted north of a line from Philadelphia to St. Louis.

White Spruce is especially suitable for tall background, shelters, windbreaks and tall screens. When it is desired to develop single specimens, they should be allowed 12 to 15 feet for full spread of the branches. It is fairly rapid in growth, with light green foliage, slightly tinged with blue.

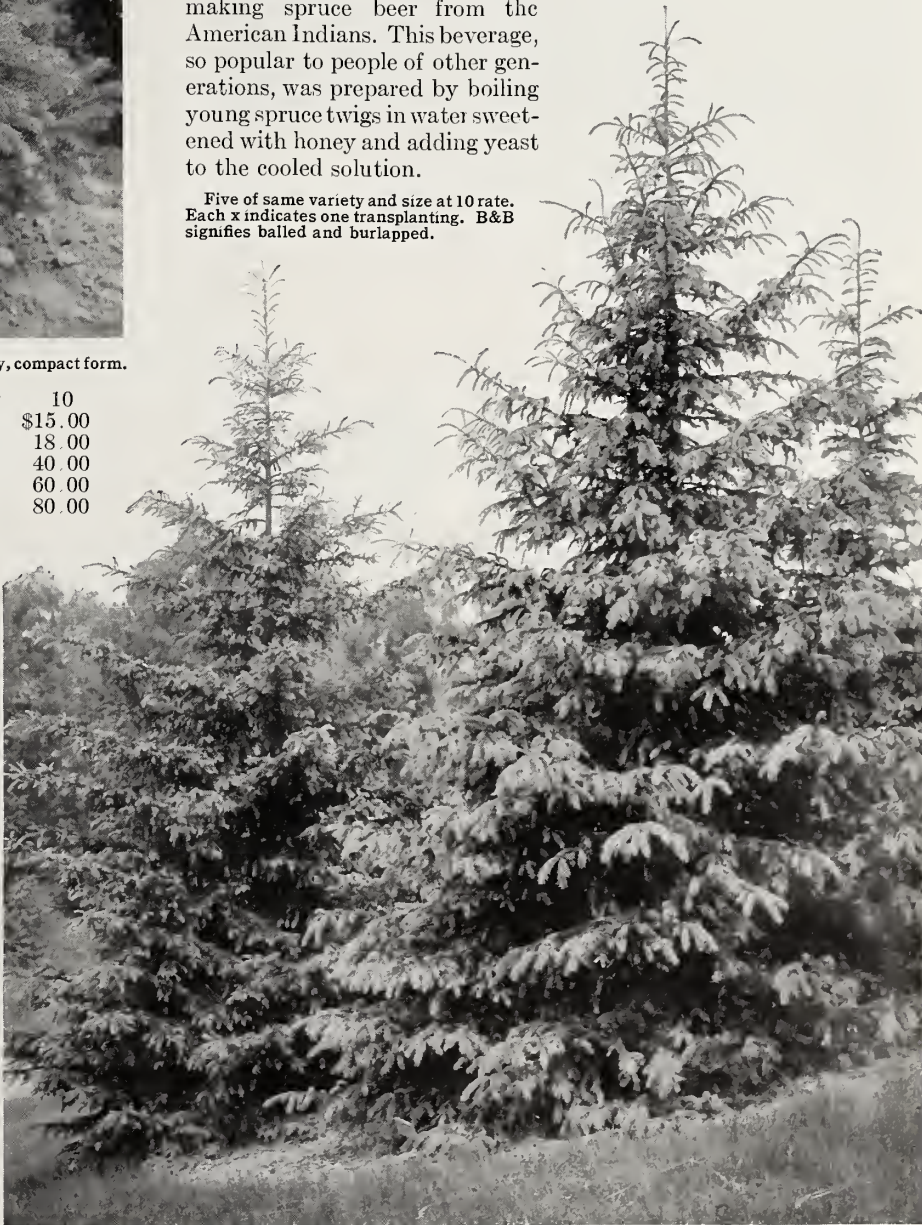
The best type prevails through northern Wisconsin, where our seed is gathered from carefully selected grounds.

The spruces furnished the aboriginal chewing gum of the American Indian, who did not enjoy the variety of flavors supplied today. To him all gum was spruce gum. The bark incisions of one year produce the gum of the following year.

The spruces are the choice of paper manufacturers, for they furnish a pulp soft in texture, with long, fine fibers which insure strength and felting properties. These trees, particularly the black spruces, are valuable because they are light in color and need no bleaching. They are practically free from resin, starch and coloring material.

Europeans learned the secret of making spruce beer from the American Indians. This beverage, so popular to people of other generations, was prepared by boiling young spruce twigs in water sweetened with honey and adding yeast to the cooled solution.

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Old specimens of White Spruce.



## Black Hills Spruce

(*Picea canadensis albertiana*)

THE Black Hills Spruce is hardiest of all Spruces—symmetrical, compact and bushy in habit of growth; in fact, the very smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth and generally becomes the most compact-growing specimen of the Spruce family; even in old trees the lower branches are retained, thus forming a close ground cover.

Botanically, the Black Hills Spruce is considered a close relative of White Spruce, and has developed its distinct characteristics through long centuries of living in the Black Hills country of South Dakota. The foliage varies from green to bluish tint, and all trees are remarkable for their bright, fresh color.

When fully matured, it reaches 25 to 40 feet in height and requires 10 to 12 feet for spread of branches. For this reason it is used mainly for individual specimens, for backgrounds, borders and in places away from buildings. However, as it is a slow grower, it can remain in close quarters for several years and is often seen in foundation plantings and similar places. Situations should be selected which provide sun at least part of the day.

Mr. D. Hill was the leading introducer of this variety to the trade, having offered it more than forty years ago, and since that time, it has formed one of the leading varieties, if not the most important evergreen of its type in the colder sections.

We believe there is no question as to the leadership of this beautiful tree in points of hardiness, compactness and longevity among the Spruces.

### WHEN TO PLANT EVERGREENS

There are two seasons in which evergreens can be transplanted with safety—spring and fall. The spring-planting season usually begins about the first of April and continues until early May. The Fall transplanting starts about the first of September and continues until the end of November.

|                       |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-----------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx..... | B&B | \$3.75 | \$35.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet xxx.....  | B&B | 5.25   | 50.00   |
| 3 to 4 feet xxx.....  | B&B | 8.25   | 80.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



"Oh, here's a glee to the cedars,  
Our staunch old friends and true!  
What boots the snow, when wild winds blow,  
For never a change do the cedars know  
All the long years through.

"A toss of my cap to the Cedars!  
The lovinest trees that be,  
The time tides roll and the seasons veer,  
Yet tender, sweeter, year by year,  
My Cedars are true to me."



Spruces require plenty of room. Do not plant too close to buildings. Allow at least 12 feet from center of tree. These specimens are Colorado Blue Spruce.



AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE  
The leading Evergreen  
hedge plant. Equally  
attractive as a specimen



Foliage of Arborvitae about 1/2 natural size.



As it can be readily trimmed, American Arborvitae is a very  
practical tree for formal uses.

American Arborvitae  
(*Thuja occidentalis*)

How little I know of that Arborvitae  
When I have heard only what science can tell me.  
—THOREAU.

TREES of this genus are of ancient origin, representatives of *Thuja occidentalis* having existed throughout the northern hemisphere in early periods of the earth's history. Its introduction into American gardens took place at the beginning of landscape development in America. It was probably the first American coniferous tree cultivated in Great Britain, having been introduced prior to 1597, in which year it was mentioned by Gerrard in his "Historie of Plants."

The American Arborvitae is the mother tree from which upward of fifty distinct types have been developed, varying in color from deep green to bright golden and ranging in size from little dwarfs to tall, pyramidal specimens. The native forests of Arborvitae have long been of great commercial value for timber, producing tall, straight trunks much used for telegraph poles.

The Arborvitae is very hardy and dependable in almost any situation. A moist location is preferred. Stands trimming well, and for this reason is widely used for hedge purposes. The rate of growth and ultimate height depend largely upon conditions. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapering toward the top. Foliage is very soft and flexible and of fine, deep green color. Covering such a wide range in its native growths, trees from some sections are open-growing and undesirable, but we are careful to obtain our seed from certain sections of northern Wisconsin, producing stock of absolute hardiness, good green color, and compact habit of growth.

|       |                       | EACH       | 10      |
|-------|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 1     | to 1 1/2 feet xx..... | B&B \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 1 1/2 | to 2 feet xx.....     | B&B 1.35   | 12.50   |
| 2     | to 3 feet xx.....     | B&B 1.65   | 15.00   |
| 2     | to 3 feet xxx.....    | B&B 2.75   | 25.00   |
| 3     | to 4 feet xxx.....    | B&B 3.50   | 32.50   |
| 4     | to 5 feet xxx.....    | B&B 5.25   | 50.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



A colony of American Arborvitae in natural shape, showing the form  
and size usually attained by old specimens.



Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae

## Douglas Golden Arborvitae

(*Thuya occidentalis douglasi aurea*)

**A**MONG the golden forms, the Douglas Golden Arborvitae is well known and widely used. It is a form originated by Robert Douglas of the old Douglas Nurseries at Waukegan, Illinois. It forms a broad, bushy, pyramid, very similar in outline to a good type of the regular American Arborvitae. The foliage is decidedly golden, not so bright as Peabody's, but usually a better appearing tree than the latter. The bright golden color is best displayed when planting this variety with a background of darker shades of green. It grows in any ordinary good soil and does especially well in damp, cool locations.

No one wants an entire planting of yellow-foliaged trees, but one or two to add a note of contrast among the green of other trees is always pleasing. In habit, this tree closely resembles the American Arborvitae, from which it originated.

1 to 1½ feet xx. . . . B&B EACH 10  
\$2.75 \$25.00



Douglas Golden Arborvitae

## Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae

(*Thuya occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis*)

A compact form with crowded fern-like branchlets, introduced by Robert Douglas. The branchlet tips are sometimes cockscomb-like. Foliage is dark green with lighter tips. Fine pyramidal habit. Reaches a height of 12 to 15 feet.

The Arnold Arboretum says: "As a garden plant, the most valuable of them all (Arborvitae types) is perhaps the tall, slender pyramid raised many years ago by Robert Douglas and generally known as Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae. This appears to be the best substitute in northern gardens for the Pyramidal Italian Cypress.

1 to 1½ feet xx. . . . B&B EACH 10  
\$2.75 \$25.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Purchase your Evergreens from true Evergreen Specialists. We are the only extensive growers of Evergreens exclusively in America. This one line has our undivided time and attention, devotion and study. We are thus Evergreen specialists in a sense which possesses a real value and significance.



In digging Hill Evergreens they are taken up with the earth ball intact and the roots fully protected. When wrapped in hurlap safety in shipping is assured.



A corner of the rock garden and pool at the residence of Mr. A. H. Hill. Evergreens are at home among the rocks and as a background in the garden.



Stone and stucco houses make an ideal background for evergreens.

## Globe Arborvitae

(*Thuya occidentalis globosa*)

"Globosa" Arborvitae is among the oldest of the ornamental evergreens. Years ago, when the offerings of nurserymen included only a half dozen varieties, Globosa was a leader. It is still popular, but so many new forms are now used that it is not seen so much as formerly.

There are numerous forms of globe-shaped arborvitae on the market, but we are careful to offer only the good, old-fashioned variety which grows in a compact, round ball and has a deep green color. Keeps its color well in winter.



12x 12 inches xx EACH 10  
..... B&B \$2.00 \$17.50

Globosa Arborvitae



Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae.



If left untrimmed Pyramidal Arborvitae will reach considerable size. These trees are now too high for the type of house and should be trimmed back.

**Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae**  
(*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*)

UNDOUBTEDLY the most popular form of Arborvitae today is the Pyramidal Arborvitae. This tree fills a real need in landscaping and has a place of importance in practically every evergreen landscape planting. Usually it reaches about 20 feet in height and the most desirable strains remain very narrow in habit, measuring two to three feet or less in diameter at the base. The color, as a rule, is much greener in winter than the American Arborvitae and the foliage is more dense. Full sun is needed for this tree. Those planted in the shade or on the north side of a building will usually become thin and unsatisfactory within two years. When the planting location is on the south or east and the soil is reasonably good, the Pyramidal Arborvitae makes a remarkable growth and will grow plump and healthy. These same planting conditions will apply to all Arborvitae.

For some years we have featured Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae. This is a strain which has especially fine color and habit and stands the winter without injury.

|                       |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-----------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet xx.....  | B&B | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 2 to 2½ feet xx.....  | B&B | 2.85   | 27.50   |
| 2 to 2½ feet xxx..... | B&B | 3.25   | 30.00   |
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B | 3.75   | 35.00   |
| 3 to 3½ feet xxx..... | B&B | 5.25   | 50.00   |
| 3½ to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B | 6.75   | 65.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

As everybody knows, "Arbor Vitæ" is Latin for "Tree of Life." It is highly significant that the Japanese name for the tree, "Hiba," has exactly the same meaning. The Chinese call it "Hak"—"Everlasting Life." The permanent, lively bright green color of the Arbor Vitæ is suggestive of perpetual existence.



A single tree properly placed sometimes looks better than a group of several trees.



An entrance planting with Pyramidal Arborvitae and Mugho Pine.



Ware Arborvitae

### Woodward Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis woodwardi*)

**W**ITHOUT doubt, one of the best globe-formed Arborvitae in our list. It maintains the natural globe shape without trimming, and under good conditions will reach 3 feet in height and diameter. It is especially fine for low borders, for foundation groups, for tubs, or for urns.

The variety was originated and introduced by Mr. Manning, proprietor of the Reading Nurseries, Reading, Mass., and named after his son, J. Woodward Manning. A few plants, presented to Mr. Hill by the introducer shortly before his death, form the basis of our stock. Therefore, we can justly say that all trees are from the true strain.

|                          |     | EACH   | 10      |
|--------------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 inches xx.....  | B&B | \$1.65 | \$15.00 |
| 12 by 12 inches xxx..... | B&B | 1.85   | 17.50   |
| 15 by 15 inches xxx..... | B&B | 2.25   | 20.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Woodward Arborvitae

### Ware Arborvitae

(Siberian)

(*Thuja occidentalis wareana*)

Raised by and named for Mr. Thomas Ware, an English nurseryman, who produced it about 1850. It matures at 6 to 8 feet. It is conical in outline and covered with dark green foliage which is somewhat different from the American Arborvitae, being much heavier and deeply crested. The branches are short and stiff. It is much used for foundation planting and frequently for hedges. The name Siberian has been given to it because of its rugged constitution. A symmetrical, compact grower, very long-lived.

|                       |     | EACH   | 10      |
|-----------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet xx.....  | B&B | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx..... | B&B | 3.25   | 30.00   |

The Evergreen is something nature has given man to typify eternal promise—the promise that Spring shall always come again. In snowy winter it gives the only note of comforting color in the bleak landscape. In summer it adds serenity to the riot of colors that the smiling sun coaxes forth from nature.



Woodward Arborvitae makes an attractive border for a foundation planting.



We have thousands of fine specimens of Woodward Arborvitae like these. For urns and vases they are always popular.



The beautiful Hemlock. A certain charming gracefulness belongs to it alone. As it endures partial shade and is also easily kept trimmed, Hemlock can be used in a wide variety of situations.



Hemlock Hedges have a grace and charm not possessed by any other hedge evergreen.

## Canada Hemlock

(*Tsuga canadensis*)

*O Hemlock Tree! O Hemlock Tree!  
How faithful are thy branches.  
Green not alone in summertime,  
But in the winter's frost and rime,  
O Hemlock Tree! O Hemlock Tree!  
How faithful are thy branches.*

—LONGFELLOW

THE long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground present a beautiful picture—it is indeed difficult to surpass it. When we compare the rich, dark green foliage of a healthy plant that is varied so exquisitely with the glaucousness of the under side of the leaves, we must admire a tree which presents such diversity of charms. A mistake is made by planting the Hemlock in dry situations; for while it cannot thrive in wet and swampy ground, it greatly prefers a rather moist, deep loamy soil and cool location, the better if partially shaded. In such spots the beauty of the foliage and luxuriant growth speedily develop themselves in the highest degree.

The regular, conical form, tapering evenly from a broad base to a long, straight and thrifty shoot is the common shape of this tree.

As a screen or hedge, the Hemlock is greatly admired as it bears the shears well, grows thriftily and is of a dark green color and very dense. The results are most satisfactory.

The Hemlock will remain small for many years if sheared, so that it can be especially recommended for foundation groups and small yards.

|    |                | EACH       | 10      |
|----|----------------|------------|---------|
| 1  | to 1½ feet xx  | B&B \$1.85 | \$17.50 |
| 1½ | to 2 feet xx   | B&B 2.25   | 20.00   |
| 1½ | to 2 feet xxx  | B&B 3.25   | 30.00   |
| 2  | to 2½ feet xxx | B&B 4.75   | 45.00   |
| 2½ | to 3 feet xxx  | B&B 6.75   | 65.00   |
| 3  | to 3½ feet xxx | B&B 7.75   | 75.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

### CONIFER COMMENTS

is the title of a 70-page booklet containing practical information on evergreens. Contains complete information on transplanting, fertilizing, soil conditions, trimming, cultivation, diseases, winter protecting, weights, freight and express rates, and hundreds of other practical pointers. Sent upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing.



Hemlock in the Hill Nursery. All of our Hemlocks are cut back many times to make them bushy and compact.



An Old Hemlock



Concolor Fir as it comes from the nursery.

## White, or Concolor Fir

(*Abies concolor*)

THE name "Concolor", given to this tree by Dr. Engelmann, who discovered it about the middle of the last century, signifies even color—both the upper and under sides of the needles are beautiful grayish-blue. Many years ago, Mr. D. Hill, while on a visit to the Colorado Rockies, was keenly impressed with the distinctive attractiveness of the Concolor Fir. Chiefly through his efforts this beautiful Fir has been introduced to American planters. Concolor Fir is also known as "Silver Fir" and "White Fir."

A well-known evergreen authority writes: "Concolor Fir is the showiest of all Firs, because it is the nearest to blue. In my opinion it is the cheeriest of all ever-

greens in winter. It retains its lower branches, has no insect enemies, and is the best Fir tree to withstand heat and drought."

As an ornamental tree, Concolor Fir must be considered as a decided acquisition, the general outline being symmetrical but without stiffness. The spread of branches in young and healthy trees being wide in proportion to the height warns intending planters that sufficient space should be given for perfect development. The form from Colorado is best adapted to planting. It retains a distinctly pyramidal outline and is branched to the base. The large, flat leaves, thickly disposed on the branches, are very noticeable and give it a very dignified appearance.

We are careful to obtain our seed-supply from northern Colorado, which produces trees of absolute hardiness, with striking foliage varying in color from light green to deep soft blue and with medium short needles. The new growth in spring is of silvery whiteness, very beautiful.

"Judging from the results which have now been obtained with Firs, there are only two Firs which can be depended on to retain their beauty here (Eastern Massachusetts) for more than fifty years. These are the *Abies Concolor* and *Abies Brachyphylla*."—*Arnold Arboretum*.

|                         |     |        |         |
|-------------------------|-----|--------|---------|
|                         |     | EACH   | 10      |
| 10 to 12 inches xx..... | B&B | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 1 to 1½ feet xxx.....   | B&B | 3.25   | 30.00   |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Concolor Fir is one of the most beautiful of all evergreens for specimen planting.



Douglas Fir



Douglas Fir, 1½ to 2 feet.

Douglas Fir  
(*Pseudotsuga douglasi*)

SINCE discovered on Vancouver Island, in the year 1791, the Douglas Fir has been known by nearly thirty specific and varietal names. The name *Pseudotsuga* is now generally used. *Pseudotsuga* signifies like hemlock, or false hemlock. It was subsequently found in 1827 by David Douglas, a Scotch explorer, and was later named in his honor.

There are two distinct forms of Douglas Fir—one the dark green, gigantic-growing timber tree of the northwestern Pacific Coast area, and the other type from Colorado. The latter variety is the one recommended, both for its hardiness and its great beauty.

The typical form of young trees is an open, broad, sharp-pointed pyramid; the lower branches are straight or somewhat drooping, and the middle or higher ones trend upward.

Our plants are the type from northern Colorado, the seed being collected in deep gorges of high altitudes, where the blue and silvery foliage is characteristic. The growth is compact and symmetrical with rather short needles, in contrast to southern Colorado and New Mexico types which are of doubtful hardiness, irregular, and open-growing.

It reaches 60 feet or more in height, with a spread of branches 12 to 18 feet. It is a rapid grower and thrives well in almost any situation. Plant with plenty of room for future development.

The Fir is a symbol of rugged strength, of endurance, and permanency. You enter a virgin forest of Fir with the same sense of vastness and reverence as in a great cathedral. The Firs are among the grandest of nature's triumphs.

|    |                    | EACH       | 10      |
|----|--------------------|------------|---------|
| 1  | to 1½ feet xx..... | B&B \$1.75 | \$15.00 |
| 1½ | to 2 feet xx.....  | B&B 2.25   | 20.00   |
| 1½ | to 2 feet xxx..... | B&B 2.75   | 25.00   |
| 2  | to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B 4.25   | 40.00   |
| 3  | to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B 6.25   | 60.00   |

Five of the same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



The towering firs in conic forms arise,  
And with a pointed spear divide the skies.

## Dwarf Japanese Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata nana*)

**T**HIS tree fills a unique place among evergreens. It has a low, peculiar, irregular and picturesque outline. Old trees assume the billowy outline of old boxwoods and offer to planters in colder climates some of the charm which old boxwood trees possess.

These trees have an added advantage of being able to thrive in dense shade. In this respect, they are superior to all other types of evergreens, as they will actually thrive and make a thrifty growth when planted on the shady side of a building or under the shade of taller trees or shrubs. The tree shown in the colored picture is a specimen growing on the grounds of Mr. D. Hill, where it has been established for a number of years. Ultimately, plants may reach 3 feet or more in height and 3 feet or more in width. The branches are covered with little bunches of blackish-green foliage. The color is retained throughout the season, which gives it an added advantage over many forms of evergreens. The foliage is very heavy and of a waxy, shiny, green color. In many respects, this dwarf Yew is the oddest-appearing evergreen that we have.

Japanese forms of Yew retain their color throughout the most severe seasons. The growth is slow, but they are of extremely long life, and have that unusual quality of growing old gracefully.

|                         |        |         |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|
|                         | EACH   | 10      |
| 1 to 1½ feet xx.....B&B | \$4.00 | \$37.50 |

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

At the right—a Dwarf Japanese Yew as it comes from the nursery. The tree in the colored picture has been growing in Mr. D. Hill's grounds for many years. Below—Foliage of the Yew.



For points of accent in a formal garden, evergreens keep on giving service throughout the year, after the rest of the garden has lost its charm.

Japanese Yew

(Taxus cuspidata)

THE Japanese Yew which we offer is the upright, branched form which develops a leader, as shown in the picture.

A great many of the Japanese Yews offered by nurserymen are spreading trees of irregular habit. This difference is due to the method of propagation. Trees produced from seed make superior tree-shaped specimens, while those grown from cuttings,—a somewhat more rapid process of propagation—produce less desirable trees.

This tree was originally brought to America from Japan by Dr. George Hall about 1862, the original trees being distributed by the Parsons Nursery at Flushing, Long Island. It has been established in America long enough now so that it has come to be looked upon as a tree of absolute dependability in our northern states.

It has the typical, waxy, shiny, green leaves of Yews, and while it grows very slowly as compared to some types of evergreens, it is, for this reason, an especially desirable tree for foundation groups, formal gardens, rockeries, and similar positions where trees need to be kept within certain bounds.

It has from time immemorial been cultivated in Japan, where it is looked upon as a valuable tree in Japanese landscape art. The growth is close, compact and possesses a certain richness in appearance which marks it distinct from all other types of evergreens.

The Yew produces its seeds in the form of a scarlet, cup-shaped berry. This method of reproduction classifies the Yew as a relic of the vegetation which existed on the earth ages ago. They are known as “drupe-fruited” trees. In Japan it is called the “Fir of the Goddess of Mercy.” The importance of this tree for permanent plantings cannot be over-emphasized. In positions where trees must remain for many years with little attention, such trees are found to prove of great value. In locations such as cemetery lots, this tree is particularly to be recommended.

While we emphasize the ability of the Japanese Yew to withstand an extremely shady position, we also wish to point out that it will thrive equally well in the sun.

|                           |      |                |
|---------------------------|------|----------------|
|                           | EACH | 10             |
| 1 to 1½ feet xxx. . . . . | B&B  | \$3.25 \$30.00 |

Five of same variety at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Japanese Yew.



A planting of Japanese Yew along the north side of a residence. Pfitzer Junipers seen at either end of the planting with Japanese Yew between. The Japanese Spurge or Pachysandra is used as a ground cover. See page 37 for information on the Japanese Spurge.

The Ancient Yew

The Yew is a very ancient tree which once covered large areas of the earth's surface. Geologists have found a “fossil forest” beneath the English Channel which gives evidence that the ancestors of the Yew tree flourished in bygone days, when the surface of the earth was much different than today.

“The Vine loves the hills and the Yew tree the north wind and the cold”—nearly 2,000 years ago Virgil was interested in the Yew and thus referred to it. It is one of the trees of perpetual youth.

Within the life of one Yew, empires rise and fall. A span of 3,000 years is credited to one Methuselah of the Yews which was some years ago cut down in England.

## EVERGREEN HEDGES

### Best for Year Round Service

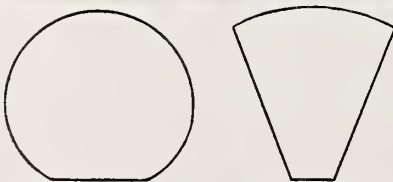
**N**O trees or shrubs make so permanent and so attractive a hedge as evergreens. The old European gardens owe much of their beauty to their beautiful evergreen hedges.

A hedge may be of almost any shape and size and serve many different purposes. If tall like the picture below, it may serve as a windbreak or screen. On the other extreme, it may form a low border for flower beds. Hedges are also suitable as backgrounds for various types of gardens. Varieties suitable for hedges should be those easily trimmed and which will retain their foliage when crowded. Hemlocks, Yews, and the Arborvitae combine these qualities best for use in colder climates. American Arborvitae is the leading sort used.

### American Arborvitae

Of all the above mentioned varieties of evergreens, the American Arborvitae is unquestionably the best all around hedge evergreen and the one which is used in greater numbers than all other varieties combined.

It will grow into a beautiful tall, informal, unclipped hedge if allowed to grow without trimming, or it can be clipped and maintained at almost any size from only a few inches up to several feet in height.



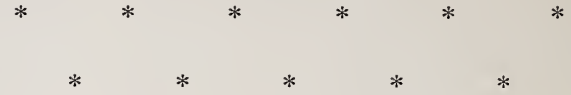
Because the tops of hedges, trimmed like these, are broader than the base, sunlight does not reach the bottom branches



Sunlight reaches the bottom branches of hedges trimmed like these, and they remain dense and healthy

Evergreens are set from twelve inches to eighteen inches apart. Eighteen inches make a very satisfactory hedge, but where a hedge is desired in the shortest possible space of time and which will be very dense in growth from top to bottom, planting one foot apart would probably be more satisfactory.

A very desirable hedge can be made by planting a double row, spacing the trees alternately. The ground should be spaded for a width of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet. The rows should be set one foot apart. The plants in one row should come opposite the open spaces of the other row, as shown in diagram.



Hedges should be planted three to four feet from the sidewalks. The effect is much better if the plants are not crowded too close to lot lines, drives and sidewalks.

The question is sometimes asked, "How long will it take to establish a perfect evergreen hedge?" All depends upon the care received and how large the hedge is to be. For the average hedge of American Arborvitae three feet tall, it should look very well with the third year, and should be in splendid form by the fifth year. In regard to the life of the hedge, this depends also on attention received. We have seen hedges thirty and forty years old in almost perfect condition.

### Suggestions for Pruning

Hedge plants can be cut at once after planting, but the first trimming should not be too severe. Remove any straggling and irregular branches and bring the individual trees into as nearly the same size as possible. The permanent shaping of the hedge will require a watchful eye and a careful hand. The necessary time is four to five years, but gradually a solid wall will result. At the bottom of this page, we show outlines of hedges which should be avoided and also those which make the best hedge. Trim only once a year and always before new growth appears, the latter part of April or early May. Never cut in midwinter, for the tips which you cut away are intended by nature as a protection for the buds which are to make next summer's growth.

### How to Plant Evergreen Hedges

The time for planting evergreen hedges is identical with the time for planting deciduous trees. Set the plants out in April or early May in the northern states.

Before starting to plant, have a trench dug and ready. This should be of ample width, at least two feet—and sometimes three feet is never too wide—and two feet in depth. Let the bottom be filled with loose earth, rounding in the center so as to permit a downward spread of the roots. The roots of an evergreen should never be exposed to the sun or wind, or allowed to get dry. Keep the roots wet until the trees are in the ground. As soon as the hedge is planted, and the ground thoroughly soaked, some plantmen recommend the use of a mulch.



### American Arborvitae

|                                | 10     | 100     |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 inches xx...          | \$2.00 | \$20.00 |
| 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet xx... | 4.00   | 40.00   |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet xx... | 5.00   | 50.00   |
| 2 to 3 feet xx...              | 7.00   | 70.00   |

Each x indicates one transplanting.

NOTE: Trees are carefully packed in damp moss to insure safe shipment.



Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*). Stays green all winter and is perfectly hardy. The plant in the corner is Japanese Barberry.

To be found effective, Japanese Spurge must be thickly planted. One secret in making a satisfactory growth where the plant is in the sun is to plant thick enough so that the sunshine does not get at the root system. It will grow in the full sun if the plants are set close enough together. It also thrives in dense shade, even where grass would not grow.

It is not a new plant, but one which has been neglected, at least by most nurserymen. It can be planted with success either in the Spring or Fall and will grow in shade or sun and will stand severe freezing weather. Plant five or six plants to each square foot ground area or set four or six inches apart as a border. Even closer planting than this will insure quicker results.



The bluish colored trees are the Silver Redcedar. These have been trimmed and shaped up, showing what beautiful specimens can be made with little effort. The dark green trees in the background are the Japanese Yew. For creeping varieties such as shown in the foreground of the picture, see pages 4 to 6.



Detail of foliage of Japanese Spurge.

## Japanese Spurge

(*Pachysandra terminalis*)

ATTRACTIVE EVERGREEN VINE AND  
GROUND COVER

A COMMON problem in securing attractive, finished effects, especially in foundation plantings, is to provide a ground cover of good, green foliage to plant between the trees and shrubs and cover the ground. In northern climates, the class of such material which keeps green in the winter is extremely limited; in fact, the Japanese Spurge is practically the only broad-leaved evergreen which is hardy and which serves the purpose in northern climates.

It is not a clinging vine or one which will cover a wall, but is suitable for use as a low border where it serves a very satisfactory purpose, or as an under-planting to trees and shrubs, as shown in the colored picture on this page.

|  |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
|  | 100     | 1000    |
| 4 to 6 inches (transplanted) . . . . . | \$10.00 | \$90.00 |

Order in multiples of 25. 25 at 100 rate, 500 at the 1000 rate.

## What's in a Botanical Name?

IN your own household, you may speak of "John" and there is no confusion. In your own neighborhood the name John Smith may be enough, but when you want to designate John to the world at large, you must use the complete address, the name in full. A Botanical name is the complete name and address of a plant.

While Botanical names are confusing when viewed as a mass of unrelated words, they are not so formidable as they seem for they all tell a story of some kind. It is only by labelling plants with a Latin name (a language which is no longer subject to change) that we are able to name trees with some accuracy. Botanical names usually come under some of the following divisions:

Trees which bear proper names such as: *Pseudotsuga douglasii*, *Picea engelmannii* and *Thuja occidentalis* Woodward, named in honor of David Douglas, Dr. Engelmann and Woodward Manning.

Names based on natural habitat: *Pinus palustris*—Marsh loving, *Pinus maritima*—From the seashore, *Pinus montana*—From the mountains, or *Pinus sylvestris*—Forest loving.

Geographical names: *Picea canadensis albertiana*—From the Province of Alberta, *Juniperus japonica*—From Japan or *Larix europea*—From Europe.

Names based on color such as: *Pinus strobus*—The White Pine, *Picea rubra*—The Red Spruce, and *Pinus nigra*—The Black Pine.

Names based on habit of growth such as: *Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*—Pyramidal habit, *Thuja occidentalis globosa*—Round or globeform and *Juniperus sabina prostrata*—Prostrate or creeping form.

Names based on some peculiarity of the tree such as: *Juniperus monosperma*—Single seeded, *Juniperus macrocarpa*—Long fruited, *Abies brachyphylla*—Short leaved or *Abies pectinata*—Like a comb.

Names exalting the trees such as: *Abies grandis*—Grand or noble, *Pinus insignis*—Unusual, or *Cedrus deodara*—Three of the Gods.

These few examples show the wide range of application for Botanical names. If a name is once understood and associated with a tree, it is not so difficult to remember it.

## Evergreen Seedlings and Small Transplanted Sizes Suitable for Home Nursery Planting

### Small Evergreens for Transplanting

Every year finds an increasing number of planters interested in small evergreens suitable for starting a home nursery.

These trees are intended for planting out in your garden where they can be cultivated and allowed to develop before being used in their permanent location.

The use of small evergreens gives everyone an opportunity to enjoy beautiful evergreen trees at the minimum of expense. A small investment in baby evergreens will repay you a hundred times, both in the enjoyment of watching them develop as well as the continually increasing cash value of the trees.

Complete planting instructions and cultural directions furnished with each shipment.

Shipments are made by Express or Parcel Post, depending upon distance and quantity of trees ordered. Transportation is a small item of expense, as these are all packed in damp moss, which reduces the weight to the minimum.

Owing to the nature of the trees offered and the very short shipping season, we are obliged to confine orders to uniform bundles of 50 of each variety in the case of seedlings, 25 of each size in once and twice transplanted sizes, and 10 of each variety and size in twice transplanted grades. We cannot fill orders for mixed assortments.

Seedlings can be planted from September 15 to November 1st and from April 1st to early May. Order any time and we will ship at the proper time.

"CONIFER COMMENTS" is the name of a 70-page book which is issued containing valuable suggestions on all phases of evergreen growing, sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or sent free with your order.

### Hill's Evergreen Seedlings

Seedling trees are tied in bundles of 50 and orders should call for multiples of 50. Cultural directions with each shipment.

|                               | Inch | Per 100 |
|-------------------------------|------|---------|
| Concolor or White Fir         | 2-4  | \$10.00 |
| Chinese Juniper               | 6-8  | 17.00   |
| Common Juniper (Communis)     | 6-8  | 7.00    |
| Prostrate Juniper (Depressa)  | 6-8  | 10.00   |
| Colorado Juniper (Scolulorum) | 6-8  | 16.00   |
| European Larch                | 8-10 | 6.00    |
| White Spruce                  | 4-6  | 8.00    |
| Norway Spruce                 | 6-8  | 6.00    |
| Colorado Blue Spruce          | 4-6  | 9.00    |
| Austrian Pine                 | 4-6  | 7.00    |
| Ponderosa Pine                | 6-8  | 6.00    |
| White Pine                    | 6-8  | 7.00    |
| Scotch Pine                   | 6-8  | 6.00    |
| Douglas Fir                   | 4-6  | 9.00    |
| Japanese Yew                  | 4-6  | 20.00   |

More than 25 acres of seed beds containing millions of little trees are required to supply seedlings. This entire area is piped with water to insure moisture in dry weather. Thirty greenhouses are used entirely for propagating Evergreen cuttings and grafts.



### Hill's Once Transplanted Evergreens

Sold only in bundles of 25 of each variety and size.

|                           | Inch  | Per 25  |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|
| Balsam Fir                | 6-8   | \$ 4.25 |
| Concolor Fir              | 6-8   | 15.00   |
| Douglas Fir               | 8-10  | 7.50    |
| Veitch Fir                | 6-8   | 5.00    |
| Chinese Juniper           | 8-10  | 7.50    |
| Pfitzer Juniper           | 8-10  | 12.50   |
| Irish Juniper             | 8-10  | 5.00    |
| Waukegan Juniper          | 6-8   | 10.00   |
| Japanese Juniper          | 6-8   | 10.00   |
| Savin Juniper             | 6-8   | 7.50    |
| Spiny Greek Juniper       | 6-8   | 10.00   |
| Bar Harbor Juniper        | 4-6   | 6.75    |
| Von Ehron Juniper         | 4-6   | 10.00   |
| Tamarix-Leaved Juniper    | 6-8   | 12.50   |
| Koster Redcedar           | 8-10  | 15.00   |
| White Spruce              | 10-12 | 5.00    |
| Black Hill Spruce         | 8-10  | 6.00    |
| Norway Spruce             | 6-8   | 3.50    |
| Norway Spruce             | 10-12 | 5.50    |
| Colorado Blue Spruce      | 8-10  | 6.25    |
| Mugho Pine                | 6-8   | 7.00    |
| Austrian Pine             | 8-10  | 3.50    |
| White Pine                | 8-10  | 3.00    |
| Scotch Pine               | 8-10  | 3.00    |
| Ponderosa Pine            | 8-10  | 4.00    |
| Japanese Yew              | 4-6   | 10.00   |
| Dwarf Japanese Yew        | 4-6   | 10.00   |
| American Arborvitae       | 10-12 | 3.75    |
| Compacta Arborvitae       | 6-8   | 7.50    |
| Douglas Golden Arborvitae | 8-10  | 7.50    |
| Globosa Arborvitae        | 8-10  | 6.25    |
| Peabody Golden Arborvitae | 8-10  | 10.00   |
| Umbraculifera Arborvitae  | 6-8   | 10.00   |
| Rosenthal Arborvitae      | 6-8   | 10.00   |
| Pyramidal Arborvitae      | 10-12 | 7.50    |
| Wareana Arborvitae        | 8-10  | 7.50    |
| Woodward Arborvitae       | 8-10  | 7.50    |
| Hemlock                   | 6-8   | 8.00    |

### Hill's Twice Transplanted Evergreens

These trees are five to seven years old, most of them large enough to set out around your grounds.

Sold only in bundles of 10 of each variety and size.

|                           | Inch  | Per 10 |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|
| Concolor Fir              | 10-12 | \$8.00 |
| Douglas Fir               | 10-12 | 4.00   |
| Chinese Juniper           | 10-12 | 5.00   |
| Pfitzer Juniper           | 10-12 | 6.00   |
| Prostrate Juniper         | 10-12 | 7.00   |
| Prostrate Juniper         | 12-18 | 10.00  |
| Japanese Juniper          | 10-12 | 6.00   |
| Savin Juniper             | 10-12 | 8.00   |
| White Spruce              | 10-12 | 4.00   |
| White Spruce              | 12-18 | 5.00   |
| White Spruce              | 18-24 | 6.00   |
| Norway Spruce             | 10-12 | 2.70   |
| Norway Spruce             | 12-18 | 3.25   |
| Norway Spruce             | 18-24 | 4.00   |
| Mugho Pine                | 8-10  | 6.50   |
| Austrian Pine             | 10-12 | 5.00   |
| American Arborvitae       | 10-12 | 2.00   |
| American Arborvitae       | 12-18 | 4.00   |
| American Arborvitae       | 18-24 | 5.00   |
| American Arborvitae       | 24-36 | 7.00   |
| Douglas Golden Arborvitae | 10-12 | 4.00   |
| Globosa Arborvitae        | 8x8   | 6.00   |
| Pyramidal Arborvitae      | 12-18 | 8.00   |
| Pyramidal Arborvitae      | 18-24 | 10.00  |
| Pyramidal Arborvitae      | 24-30 | 15.00  |
| Woodward Arborvitae       | 10-12 | 8.00   |
| Hemlock                   | 10-12 | 8.00   |
| Hemlock                   | 12-18 | 10.00  |



Section of two-year old Evergreen seedling heds.

### Transplanting Small Evergreens



Fig. 1.

By using a board six feet long and three or four inches wide, a straight row is easily laid out. With a sharp spade, dig a trench as shown. Plant the trees, spreading the roots out carefully and immediately filling in with dirt. It is important that the small evergreens be planted about the same depth as in the nursery. This depth is easily determined from the stem of the tree.

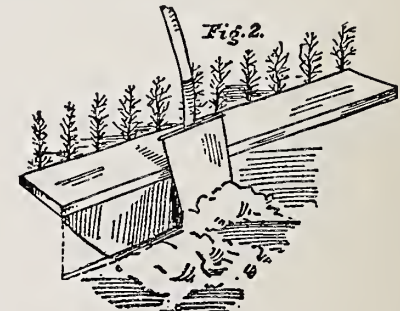


Fig. 2.

When the first row is planted, proceed as shown, in cutting the next trench. While it not only makes straight rows of uniform space this method allows the roots to be spread out without crowding. Where the roots are crowded into small holes in poorly prepared soil, it cannot be expected that the growth will be anything but slow and disappointing.

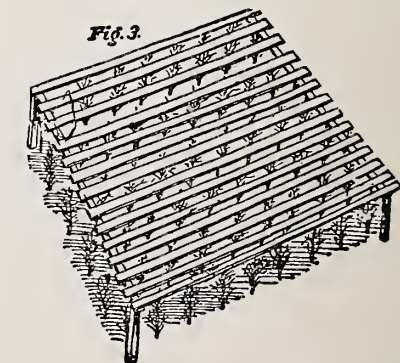


Fig. 3.

When the planting is completed as shown in figure three, a shade should be immediately constructed and placed in position to protect the trees from the severe sun the first season. This lath shade should be set on stakes and elevated 8 or 10 inches above the top of the seedlings.

Space should be left between the lath as shown so the shade will not be too heavy. An opening equal to the width of one lath is recommended so the shade covers only one-half of the hed at one time.

## Books About Evergreens

Address the Book Department,  
D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY  
DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

### "Foundation Planting"

by Leonard H. Johnson—\$3.50

The finest work yet published covering the use of evergreens for foundation work. 256 pages, contains hundreds of illustrations and helpful suggestions.

### "1001 Garden Questions Answered"

by A. C. Hottes—\$2.15

One of the handiest garden books ever written. Over 1000 questions answered in an interesting and authoritative manner. 320 pages, well illustrated.

### "The Complete Home Landscape"

by Arthur Jennings and Leonard H. Johnson  
—Postpaid—\$2.65

A very practical book, containing many drawings for common construction problems in landscape work, as well as hundreds of suggestions for uses of different varieties and their arrangements. 178 pages with 114 illustrations.

### "Standardized Plant Names"

Postpaid—\$6.00

The first and only systematic, practical, comprehensive and authoritative index to the right names—both common and scientific—of plants known to horticulture. This book should be in the hands of everyone interested in plants. 548 pages—45,000 plant names.

### "Design of Small Properties"

by M. E. Bottomley. Postpaid—\$3.00

An excellent volume for anyone interested in landscape gardening. Especially prepared with reference to the landscape needs of the small home. 233 pages.

### "Cultivated Evergreens"

by L. H. Bailey. Postpaid—\$3.00

One of the few books on conifers. Includes information on landscape gardening, propagation, cultivation and adaptation for different sections, as well as a description of insects, diseases and injuries. 434 pages.

### "Hardy Evergreens"

by Frank A. Schrepfer. Postpaid—\$1.35

This is a new book just published, written in a very practical way so that it contains a great deal of valuable information. It is described as a practical handbook on evergreens, exclusive of the broad-leaved species.

### "Evergreens For the Small Place"

by F. F. Rockwell. Postpaid—\$1.15

A new 1928 book, exceptionally well prepared and containing valuable material. Everyone interested in evergreens should obtain this book.

### "Conifer Comments"

is the title of a 70-page booklet containing practical information about culture of evergreens, prepared by the D. Hill Nursery Company. Sent upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

## Hill's Evergreens For Window-Boxes



One of the many uses of Hill's Hardy Evergreens.

**D**URING the winter months, fill your window-boxes, urns, etc., with hardy evergreens. A window-box planted with growing evergreens of different varieties and colors will add much to the appearance of the porch, windows, or any room in the house. For winter decoration, Hill's Hardy Evergreens are indispensable. The charming foliage effects and rare fragrance of evergreens are remarkable, adding color, warmth and cheerfulness, while their rugged hardness permits outdoor use all winter.

In estimating number of trees required, figure about one tree per foot of window-box—thus, a

3-foot box would require four plants, etc. If your boxes are fairly wide—8 inches or more—you can use two rows of trees. Plant in good, black dirt and keep watered well.

NOTE: These trees are all first-class, well-rooted stock which can also be used to plant out in your grounds as well as for use in window boxes.

|                              |              | 5      | 10     |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| White Spruce . . . . .       | 10-12 in. xx | \$2.00 | \$4.00 |
| Mugho Pine . . . . .         | 8-10 in. xx  | 3.25   | 6.50   |
| American Arborvitæ . . . . . | 12-18 in. xx | 2.00   | 4.00   |
| Pyramidal A. V. . . . .      | 12-18 in. xx | 4.00   | 8.00   |

Order in bundles of 5 of each variety.  
Each x indicates one transplanting.

## Profits in Raising Christmas Trees

**I**T is estimated that five million Christmas Trees are used in the United States every year. The use of Christmas Trees is a well established custom in every section of the country and their use is being continued in even greater numbers year after year.

A recent government bulletin (No. 1453) says, "In 1924, Spruce and Fir trees commonly sold for \$1 to \$3 and more on the streets of the larger eastern cities. Retail prices have increased several hundred per cent in the last 15 or 20 years. High prices appear likely to prevail in the future, and, in consequence, growing Christmas Trees in plantations near the large consuming centers is beginning to look like an attractive business proposition. This is particularly true for centers in the Eastern and Middle Western States which are rather distant from a natural source of supply. Several such plantations are already in existence from which trees have been sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$1.50 each. In a plantation adjacent to a good public road, it seems probable that all trees could be sold right on the ground to people passing in automobiles."

### Preference for Home Grown Trees

There is a growing preference for Christmas Trees which have been produced locally. There are several reasons for this. One reason, probably the most important, is the fact that the trees retain their foliage throughout the holiday season. They are usually cut a week or so before Christmas, and if kept in a cool place, will not shed their needles even though brought into a warm house and left for a week or ten days.

On the other hand, the wild trees from the swamps are cut during October, tied tight together in bundles and stacked up ready for shipment. They are usually cut two months before being used and for this reason are many

times almost useless when they are set up in the home.

There is also a great advantage with the home grown trees in the general shape and character of the trees. Those produced at home have a thrifter appearance and are apt to be of much better shape. This is a big point because the trade demand a shapely tree and are willing to pay for it.

There is a good market for small trees for table use. Small holders can be sold with the trees. If the trees are decorated with a little tinsel and displayed in some store window, they will bring \$1.00 to \$1.50 for small trees not more than a foot high.

### Norway Spruce Best Variety

The variety most in demand and which is recommended by authorities on the subject is the Norway Spruce. This is much superior to Balsam Fir or in fact any other variety that we know of. The Norway Spruce grows fast and makes a shapely and compact growth.

### Planting During April

The season for planting is during April in the North Central States. They can also be planted successfully up until the middle of May.

Trees reach you tied in bundles and packed in moss in well ventilated boxes. 11,000 seedlings, 6-8 inches, enough for one acre, would probably weigh in the neighborhood of 500 pounds when packed for shipment.

Prices will be quoted on request on various quantities of seedlings, and also on once transplanted trees. The transplanted trees, while they come at a considerable higher cost, save you about two years' time, as they have a stronger root system and will be able to make a quicker growth than the seedlings.

## SCENES IN THE HILL NURSERY

A square mile of Evergreens! 600 acres of Evergreens—millions of trees stretching out as far as the eye can see! These few views give an idea of the high state of cultivation which is maintained, the thrifty conditions and the general high quality which have made HILL'S EVERGREENS the standard for comparison everywhere.



Woodward Globe Arborvitae



Redcedar



Black Hill Spruce



General view of dwarf Evergreens.



American Arborvitae



Pfitzer Juniper

[illegible]



## Our Guarantee

We guarantee that all goods purchased from us will reach you safely and in good condition, be found true to name and prove entirely satisfactory, or we cheerfully refund money paid.

D. HILL NURSERY CO.

## When to Plant Hill's Evergreens

THERE are two seasons in which Evergreens can be transplanted with safety—spring and fall. The spring planting season usually begins about the first of April and continues until late May. The time may vary somewhat from year to year, according to the weather conditions and the locality. The second season for transplanting starts about the first of September and continues until the end of November. Under certain weather conditions it may be possible to move Evergreens earlier in the fall, but they are not usually in proper shape to be removed until September.

## Business Terms

**Prices.** Prices in this catalog are F.O.B. Dundee, Illinois. There are no charges for packing or delivery to the railroad station. This catalog cancels all previous catalogs and price lists. Prices are subject to change without notice.

**Terms.** See notice below for full information about cash discounts.

**Rates.** Five trees of same variety and size will be furnished at 10 rate, 50 of same variety and size at 100 rate.

**Our responsibility.** We exercise the greatest care to have all stock genuine and reliable and hold ourselves prepared to replace on proper proof all that proves untrue. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves, that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of goods.

**Adjustments.** Any errors or omissions in execution of orders will be satisfactorily adjusted if we are notified immediately upon receipt of goods.

**Our shipping facilities.** On account of our close proximity to Chicago (the great railway center), we have direct access to all leading railroads. In most cases, specimen Evergreens dug with solid earth balls are shipped by Freight.

## Terms of Payment—Cash with Order

Orders should be placed as soon as possible after receiving catalog, or before some varieties are sold out. We start spring shipments about April 1, and continue on until May 15. The nursery business is different from other lines in that orders are usually placed two or three months in advance of shipment. However, to induce early orders, we offer generous cash discounts which give you good interest on your money, as follows:

### 1. Cash Orders

Orders mailed during January, deduct 5 per cent cash discount.  
Orders mailed during February, deduct 4 per cent cash discount.  
Orders mailed during March, deduct 3 per cent cash discount.  
Orders mailed during April and May, no discount.

## Landscape Service

Should you desire the services of a competent Landscape Architect to assist you in the proper arrangement of your trees, we will gladly put you in touch with some one in your immediate locality. We are in direct communication with all the leading Landscape Architects and can easily refer you to some one best qualified to handle your problems.

## Careful Growing Methods

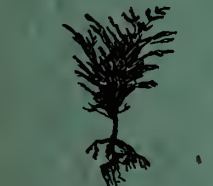
Few people realize the time it takes to grow an Evergreen tree in the Nursery. Trees with well developed roots and tops take from seven to ten years to grow. At that time they are from two or three feet or three to four feet in height for tall varieties and much smaller for dwarf varieties. Such trees make rapid progress when planted on your grounds because they have a fibrous root system and have been several times transplanted.



1 YEAR OLD



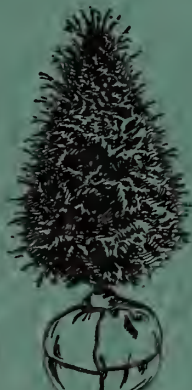
2 YEARS OLD



4 TO 5 YEARS OLD  
ONCE TRANSPLANTED



5 TO 7 YEARS OLD  
TWICE TRANSPLANTED



READY TO SET OUT  
7 TO 10 YEARS OLD

## A Word of Appreciation

To our many friends and patrons who have written us about the quality of the stock received and expressed their appreciation of the treatment given, we return our most sincere thanks.

Conscientious effort, unbounded enthusiasm, careful study and tests of every new species introduced, has made the name of D. Hill synonymous with "high quality" in Evergreens. For more than seventy years we have worked to achieve this position, and in the years to come there will be no abatement in our efforts to maintain the reputation, to keep our old friends, to make new ones, and to furnish stock that will add to the prestige already secured.

## INDEX

|  | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Abies (Fir)  |      |
| concolor   | 32   |
| Juniperus (Juniper)                                    |      |
| chinensis (Chinese)                                    | 15   |
| chinensis pateriana (Pitser)                           | 7    |
| chinensis pyramidalis (Column Chinese)                 | 15   |
| communis depressa (Prostrate)                          | 9    |
| communis depressa aurea (Golden prostrate)             | 9    |
| communis depressa plumosa (Andorra)                    | 6    |
| communis suecica (Swedish)                             | 16   |
| excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek)                          | 10   |
| horizontalis douglasii (Hill Waukegan)                 | 6    |
| japonica (Japanese)                                    | 5    |
| sabina (Savin)   | 8    |
| sabina horizontalis (Bar Harbor)                       | 6    |
| sabina tamariscifolia (Tamarix Savin)                  | 5    |
| sabina von ehron (Von Ehron)                           | 16   |
| sargentii (Sargent)                                    | 5    |
| scopulorum (Colorado)                                  | 11   |
| scopulorum hilli (Hill Silver)                         | 11   |
| scopulorum hilli (North Star)                          | 11   |
| squamata meyeri (Meyer)                                | 10   |
| virginiana (Redcedar)                                  | 12   |
| virginiana cannarti (Cannart Redcedar)                 | 14   |
| virginiana elegantissima (Goldtip Redcedar)            | 14   |
| virginiana glauca (Silver Redcedar)                    | 13   |
| virginiana kosteri (Koster Redcedar)                   | 10   |
| virg. pyramidalis hilli (Hill Dundee)                  | 16   |
| virginiana pyramidalis (Hill Pyramidal)                | 16   |
| virginiana schottii (Schott Redcedar)                  | 14   |
| Picea (Spruce)   |      |
| canadensis (White)                                     | 25   |
| canadensis albertiana (Black Hill)                     | 26   |
| excelsa (Norway)                                       | 23   |
| pungens glauca (Colorado Blue)                         | 24   |
| Pinus (Pine)   |      |
| nuughus (Hill Mugho)                                   | 20   |
| migra (Austrian)                                       | 17   |
| ntrobus (White)  | 18   |
| sylvestris (Scotch)                                    | 22   |
| stanyosha globosa (Japanese Table)                     | 19   |
| Pseudotsuga douglasii (Douglas Fir)                    | 33   |
| Taxus (Yew)  |      |
| cuspidata (Japanese)                                   | 35   |
| cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese)                        | 34   |
| Thuja (Arbovitae)                                      |      |
| occidentalis (American)                                | 27   |
| occidentalis douglasii aurea (Douglas Golden)          | 28   |
| occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis (Douglas Pyramidal) | 28   |
| occidentalis pyramidalis (Hill Pyramidal)              | 29   |
| occidentalis wareana (Ware) (Siberian)                 | 30   |
| occidentalis woodwardi (Woodward)                      | 30   |
| globosa (globe)  | 28   |
| Tsuga canadensis (Canada Hemlock)                      | 31   |
| Evergreen Hedges                                       | 36   |
| Small Evergreens for Transplanting                     | 38   |
| Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Spurge)               | 37   |
| Window Box Evergreens                                  | 39   |



HILL'S  
CENTRAL  
LOCATION

## AN INVITATION

To visit the nursery is extended to all who are interested in evergreens. The office is open on week days but is closed Sundays. Those coming from a distance may save some time and confusion by calling Dundee, Illinois, telephone, 217 if they are coming by way of Chicago and we can give instructions as to how best to reach the nursery. Bus lines, electric lines and railroads are all within easy distance of our grounds. The following map shows our proximity to Chicago with some of the leading highways from Dundee to Chicago.

